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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Who Restores Confidence?

Britain's Accepted Policy

Success Is Not Acquisitive

¶ **Rockefeller's Advice**—Not because he has a vast fortune, but because he holds courageous and vital opinions, we are glad to give heed to John D. Rockefeller's remarks. And his opinion of "high-powered spending" is that it should be discarded for "neighborly co-operation." The exaltation of self-ishness, whether practiced by men or nations, becomes more suicidal as new inventions increase and distances shrink, and "co-operation among men and neighbors becomes constantly more important." • Aye, and it becomes constantly more imperative that men and nations recognize the unifying agency of a common divine parenthood.

¶ **Business Assistance**—It came breathlessly from the House after little more than an hour's debate, having already passed the Senate, and now we have the first notable measure for the aid of business to evolve from the New Deal. It's a bill to make $1,500,000,000 of RFC funds available for loans and advances to private business and to construction projects. Businessmen see it as a promising gesture, following as it does provisions for tax relief. They say, in fact, that the great need is for a restoration of confidence. If that's true, the gesture should be enough—for in the final analysis businessmen will have to look within. • Which is the basis of our confidence, anyway—an extremely human man in the White House; or faith in ourselves, our country and the immutable laws of progress?

¶ **Blum Gymnastics**—Premier Léon Blum teeters on the tightrope of French politics, handicapped by a balancing rod overweighted with collectivist sentiment. So as debate begins in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the Premier's demand for drastic powers over the nation's economic and financial life, the black crows of pessimism roost in the rafters croaking, "He'll never make it!" With wobbly finances tugging at one guy rope and the necessity for a strengthened defense program tugging at another, the tight-wire vibrates alarmingly. France watches a tense performance, a dubious diversion from the tenseness of European affairs.

¶ **Britain's Policy**—Chamberlain's Government, having won in the House of Commons a 2-to-1 support of its foreign policy, now faces two significant questions: Can it persuade organized Labor to cooperate in the armament speed-up? Will by-elections reveal that the British people approve the policy of "realism" and Anglo-Italo-Teutonic appeasement? Chamberlain supporters argue that the answer to the latter question, at least, is likely to be "Yes," since Britain's present foreign policy represents the only policy available, for Anthony Eden's stand is more in the nature of an attitude than a policy, and "collective security," without America's active participation, represents, in effect, a statement of future hopes rather than present attainability.

¶ **Discouraging Fence Sitters**—It is encouraging to read that the ancient and somewhat dishonorable practice of "fence straddling," some times indulged in by political candidates shying at controversial issues, is being discouraged in certain sections of the United States. In fact, voters are displaying a determination to have candidates "come clean" (a remarkably appropriate term). This trend is seen where organized groups of citizens function to "smoke out" candidatorial positions. An instance is the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Citizens' Council, dedicated to "encouraging citizen participation in public affairs," which sent candidates, in a local election held this week, a questionnaire to elicit views on specific issues. The returns were amazingly efficient in revealing motives and aims and de-personalizing the issue. • We talk with considerable glibness about the need for good government, but what do we know of the candidates we elect? Aren't we thus dodging an issue ourselves, fellow fence sitters?

¶ **Success: What Is It?**—The word has an energizing and provocative sound. We hear it repeated with every gradation of human emotion from wistfulness to vainglory. And yet, so few of us have analyzed its meaning. Says New York's Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, noted Riverside Church pastor, in a recent sermon: "The deepest need of our generation is a redefinition of success. . . . We are obsessed by the economic aspect of life. . . . It is good to have the things money will buy, but the most important things are those that money will not buy. . . . Possession is one thing, that is economic. Ownership is another, that is spiritual. . . . Responsibility for our life and character is within ourselves." • Which reminds us that Disraeli once said in a speech: "The secret of success is constancy to purpose." How little true success concerns itself with the acquisition of things. But how inevitably needful things gravitate to those who define success in terms of character!

They Smash Time in the Air

Wide World

British Record-Breaking Fliers Return to England

Arthur E. Clouston, Flying Officer — **Victor Ricketts**, Flying Journalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROYDON, England—Two of England's record-breaking aviators, Flying Officer Arthur E. Clouston and Mr. Victor Ricketts, flying journalist, have returned home after setting ten world aviation marks.

They flew from England to New Zealand, across to Australia, and back to England. Their last hop, from Port Darwin, Northern Australia, to Croydon, trimmed 28 hours from the previous record, with a time of three days and 20 hours for the 12,000 miles.

Cheering crowds and a telegram from Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, offering congratulations on this achievement awaited the pair when their plane came to rest on Croydon Field after a total journey of over 24,000 miles.

Soviet: The Cost of 'Civil War'

Purge Claims Hundreds of Thousands of Victims, Shifts Policy

By Demaree Bess

Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The extraordinary uninterrupted succession of "purges" in Soviet Russia since the middle of 1936, punctuated by periodic sensational conspiracy trials, has been accompanied by so much deliberate camouflage inside Russia, and so much acrimonious debate abroad between friends and foes of the Soviet regime, that it is only now becoming apparent what has actually occurred in Russia.

It has finally become clear that one of the most amazing civil wars in history has been waged in Soviet Russia since the summer of 1936—and has not yet ended. This war has not been a "mass" war, but has been confined to the ruling group—which in Russia is Communist—together with some non-Communists who were caught up in the quarrels of the ruling group.

This civil war has been fought behind the façade of the all-powerful state machinery and has come to the surface only when some new wave of arrests or executions was announced or some new conspiracy trial emerged into the open as a "demonstration" for the "masses," who perform the role of a sort of Greek chorus in this formidable drama.

Behind the Civil War

There have been two interpretations of the origins of this civil war. One theory is that Joseph Stalin deliberately and systematically set out to destroy all potential rivals. The other is that opposition groups of all shades of Communist opinion united in an effort to overthrow Stalin. Certainly Communist leaders of all factions, including some of Stalin's closest associates until a few months ago, have been shot or imprisoned in the course of this conflict.

For the purposes of this present discussion, it is not particularly important which of these two interpretations is accepted. In either case, the fact remains that Stalin has fought a bitter civil war which has taken hundreds of thousands of victims, either shot or in prison. Like all wars, this struggle has been tremendously costly to Russia, resulting in the loss of many valuable men and women and in the temporary demoralization of the entire Soviet administration.

Soviet Weakened

The international significance of the Soviet internal struggle is much greater than has been generally realized. Events both in Europe and Asia already have been influenced by it. The weakness of the Soviet regime has upset the balance among nations, and disturbed the calculations of those who had counted upon Soviet assistance. It has encouraged aggressive nations to seize this opportunity to carry out some of their plans.

There is strong evidence that some European statesmen have not even yet realized the consequences of the Soviet internal conflict. They are counting upon Soviet support which they are not likely to get. The ob-

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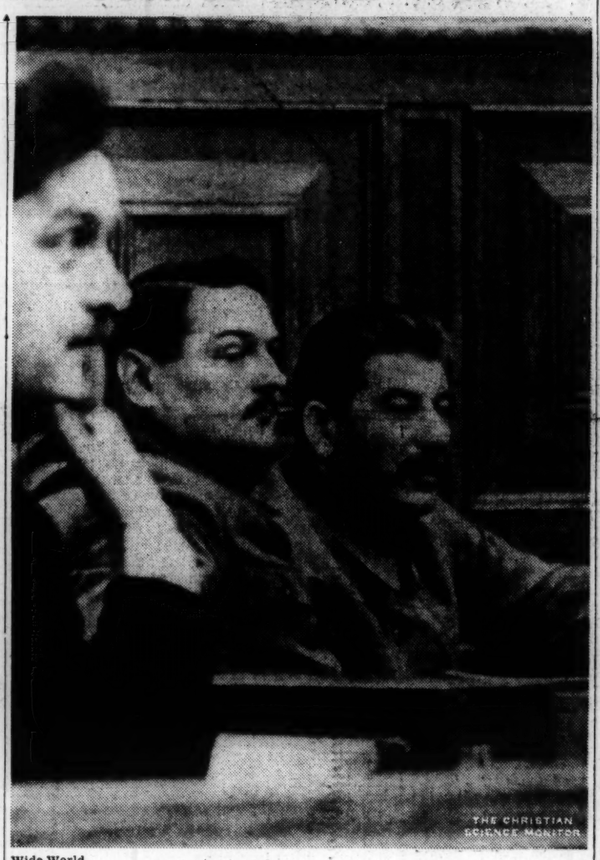

Wide World

Stalin Faces East

Japan charges—and the Soviets deny—that Russia is giving more military aid to China than is countenanced under normal international practice.

Thus for the first time the question of Soviet Russia's assistance to China becomes a matter of open diplomatic challenge.

Back of it is the clear fact that "Stalin Faces East."

This fact—of major import in the strained situation on the European continent—has been made the basis of a special study by the Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

He finds that Stalin, faced with a choice between Spain and China, chose the Far East. It was to China, and not to the Iberian Peninsula, that Russian assistance was sent.

He finds that Russia is hermetically sealing its borders to isolate the Soviets from the rest of Europe.

He finds that the direction of Soviet expansion, dictated by Stalin, who himself is an Asiatic, looks definitely Eastward.

And as the basis for understanding the changes in the Russian scene, he surveys the results of the purges—a civil war behind the façade of government—in which he estimates that "hundreds of thousands" of victims have been shot or imprisoned.

The first of six articles is in an accompanying column.

Japan Protests Aid to China

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP)—Japan has protested to Soviet Russia against military assistance which she alleges the Soviet Government is lending to China.

Immediately following the protest, which was announced yesterday, Russia rejected the Japanese contention.

Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, denied the Soviet Government had sent any army detachments or officers to bolster China's forces.

"Any declaration contradicting this fact and incapable of verification," Mr. Litvinoff declared, "could have been laid only by circles which already are well known for their systematic fabrication of all kinds of false reports with the object of sharpening relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

The Japanese protest, delivered by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, warned that Russia would have to "assume responsibility for the consequences" if such aid continued.

Russia's envoy in Tokyo already has told Foreign Minister Koki Hirota that the Soviet Government is conforming to international rules on the question of sales of arms and planes to China, Mr. Litvinoff replied to Mr. Shigemitsu.

He pointed out arms have been supplied "also to Japan by many other countries."

Mr. Litvinoff declared that Japan was well aware that foreign volunteers of various countries were serving in the Chinese army, but that so far as is known Tokyo had failed to protest to any of the nations from which the volunteers came.

"Service in the Chinese army of large groups of military combatants from various countries," Mr. Litvinoff said, "not only was not regarded by the Japanese Government as a hostile act, but did not even hinder

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Aiken Insists That N.E. Keep Power Control

Matter of Principle, and Dollars and Cents, Says Vermont Executive

Holds to Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—New England's insistence on states rights in disposing of power from its flood control dams is a "matter of principle and of dollars and cents," Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, told the House Flood Control Committee today.

Governor Aiken vigorously opposed the McCormack bill, which would make construction of flood control dams and reservoirs the country over a 100 per cent federal matter and obviate the necessity of interstate compacts already entered into by New England States.

The Vermont Governor described the present controversy between New England States and the Federal Government over jurisdiction as "regrettable."

"It is self-evident," he declared, "that there are sufficient problems confronting the people to make it regrettable that our National and State Government should engage in protracted disputes of this sort over matters of jurisdiction. And it is particularly regrettable in an instance like this when the New England States have already solved a regional problem on a regional basis in strict accordance with federal law.

Wants Rights Preserved

"We believe," he added, "that the destruction of the balance of power between the States and National Government, being contrary to our federal principle is not a good thing for America; and that local or regional problems should be handled on that basis by the states that are immediately concerned in co-operation with the Federal Government.

"Vermont does not approve of any bill which gives the Federal Government the right to take without permission the natural resources of any State or the authority to self-government now vested in the states."

Change in the present flood control policy would mean losses to Vermont and other New England States from highway and bridges relocations, in tax revenues to towns and states, depreciation in the value of property adjacent to storage or retention dams, and restricted residential and recreational development.

Belongs to State's People

Although he insisted that power development at the Vermont dams will be negligible, Governor Aiken said he felt the people of the State and not the Federal Government should have control over its disposition. He revealed that President Roosevelt indicated to the six New England Governors at their conference with him in January that the Federal Government should have title because sometime there would be income from electricity there and he wanted it developed according to the Federal yardstick policy.

"If there's any value there, we feel the State should have it," said the Vermont Governor. He told the Committee that Vermonters' present self-reliance is worth a lot and should be preserved.

"I object to either the Federal Government or the public utilities gobbling up resources that belong to the people of our State," he declared.

'Miss Alaska'

Wide World

Miss Grace Bailey

All Dressed Up in the Parka She Wears to School in Anchorage, in Alaska. Miss Bailey Reigned Over the Recent Fairbanks Dog Derby and Ice Carnival. After Ten Years in Alaska, Miss Bailey Is on Her Way to Hollywood

New Federal Law Proposes To License All Small Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—A new campaign to disarm the criminal is under way here.

It is a proposal to license the sale of pistols, revolvers, automatics and small arms generally, and so impressed is Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, with its necessity that he plans to appear personally to testify before the House Ways and Means Committee in its behalf.

The bill was drafted by the Justice Department and has been introduced by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina. The bill requires licensing and imposes a nominal tax on transfer or purchase of such weapons.

A bill which requires registration of machine guns, sub-machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, rifles and silencers has already passed and is known as the National Firearms Act. It became law in June, 1936. Under the proposed supplement to this law each present owner of a pistol, revolver or gas-gun would be obliged to register it without cost with his local collector of internal revenue.

Registration would not cost anything, but transfer of ownership would be subject to a $1 tax, and finger-printing.

J. Weston Allen, of Boston, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, denied here that the bill would infringe the citizen's constitutional right to bear arms.

"The United States Supreme Court and several state courts moreover, have held that the right to bear arms is not an absolute right, but subject to reasonable regulation, he pointed out. "It also has been held that this provision of the Constitution was intended to sustain the right of the militia to bear arms."

The bill would not interfere with the man of good character who keeps a gun to protect himself and his home, Mr. Allen said.

Fears that the proposed legislation would interfere with hunting or target practice are groundless, Mr. Allen stated, "since the bill is expressly limited to small, concealed weapons—rifles and shotguns would not be affected."

British to Fight Liquor 'Ads' With Dry Poster Pleas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To combat liquor advertising in Britain a poster campaign in favor of temperance is being organized.

A regular issue of fortnightly posters is planned. These posters will be supplied in two sizes, 60in. by 40in. and 30in. by 202in. No charge will be made for the posters, the only condition being that applicants will give a definite undertaking that they will be properly displayed on a suitable board.

The scheme originated as a result of an article written in one of the religious weeklies with the title "Overcome Poster with Poster" and the writer received so many letters offering co-operation in such a scheme that it was felt desirable to take immediate steps in the matter.

The organizers, the United Kingdom Alliance, of Victoria Street, London, have announced that they will be pleased to receive suggested slogans not exceeding 20 words—less if possible.

Intimate Message From Washington

Hull May Cast a Pitying Eye on Spain, Austria, China and the Czechs, But What Can He Do?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 5

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, probably felt the restrictions which public opinion and political considerations place upon his conduct of American foreign policy more acutely than usual when he looked out of his office window of the old State Department Building yesterday. On the grass across the street from the building is a monument to American troops in the World War. Gathered around the monument were a large number of women—supposedly about 3,000.

They had a lot of placards, and they made a lot of speeches, all urging that America's embargo on the shipment of munitions to Loyalist Spain be lifted to give aid and comfort to the hard-pressed Government.

What is happening in Spain causes acute unhappiness to Secretary Hull and those like him who see in the Spanish Civil War one more terrible blow at Democracy, and at the doctrine of right of self-determination of nations. But he had to turn his back on those women crying for what is presumably a lost cause. He has been barred from using American diplomacy in Europe just as effectively as though it had been in the form of a signed order by the President.

Popular aversion to any entanglements in Europe has been expressed too publicly during the past winter for its meaning to be ignored at the State Department. American moral influence and encouragement might very possibly have changed the fortunes of the Spanish war. Had the embargo been lifted two months ago the Non-Intervention Agreement would have broken down.

There would have been no valid objection to the dispatch of French munitions to Government Spain. And just as the continued arrival of American munitions is credited with doing more than any one other thing to keep up the morale of Chinese troops, the same factor undoubtedly would have had a psychological influence in Spain out of all proportion to the actual quantity of munitions received.

Within the month, Secretary Hull carefully, but not hopefully, went over the Neutrality Law once more to see whether some loophole might be found for lifting the embargo on Spain. He found none.

Italian and German intervention will be overlooked and General Franco probably will soon have an ambassador in Washington.

This is by no means the limit of Secretary Hull's troubles. The State Department is congratulating itself on having safely weathered the first stormy shock of the Mexican expropriations and is settling down to what it expects will be long-drawn-out negotiations over when and how compensation can be arranged. But there is an aftermath of personalities.

The President did not add to Secretary Hull's comfort when, at Warm Springs, Georgia, recently, he talked freely to newspapermen of the need for reform in the State Department. He said he had been discussing the matter with William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France and the President's closest confidant in the Diplomatic Corps. Speculation went back to the early days of the Administration when Mr. Roosevelt frequently interfered in State Department matters without even consulting the Secretary of State.

Adding to all this the ubiquitous Harold L. Ickes, despite his activities as Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, has found a good deal of time of late to take a hand in foreign affairs. Not only has he made two speeches recently which covered the world situation in positive tones, but he has also taken it on himself to overrule the State Department on the question of selling enough helium to Germany to make it possible for Dr. Hugo Eckener to resume his transatlantic airship service.

Only in respect to the related questions of Far Eastern policy and Navy expansion do things seem to be going smoothly for the State Department. The 35,000-ton limit on battleships was scrapped last week with scarcely a ripple of protest from any source. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee is planning to push the naval authorization bill through to a quick favorable report without benefit of public hearings which caused so much delay in the House. And the only significant reaction of public opinion to the acquisition of more islands in the far Pacific has been a batch of about 40 letters at the State Department from would-be colonizers among the ranks of the domestic unemployed.

Borah, McNary Refuse to Join In TVA Inquiry

Town Meeting Investigation Assailed by Idahoan as He Refuses Post

Ten Were Named

Capital Generally Regards Committee Favorably on First Glance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The joint congressional committee, charged with investigating TVA was named today and ran into difficulty in its first five minutes.

The two Republican Senators, Charles L. McNary, Minority Leader, and William E. Borah, of Idaho, who had been selected by Vice-President Garner for the inquiry declined to serve. No such refusals came from the House side. Mr. Garner made no comment on the situation and did not indicate what Republicans he would substitute for the vacancies.

As the situation stood, the three Democratic Senators chosen were:

Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio.
Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire.
H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming.

On the House side, Speaker William B. Bankhead picked an equal number to serve on the joint committee:

James M. Mead (D) of New York.
William J. Driver (D) of Arkansas.
Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas.
Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio.
Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey.

Borah Declines

In declining to join the 10-man group Senator McNary said he was too busy with other duties. For his part Senator Borah explained, "I don't believe in investigations by town meeting." He told reporters that "if it had been a committee of three or five persons I would have been glad to serve. Or if it had been a committee of three or five members of the House it might have been effective. I've never seen any good come of joint investigations."

Insofar as it went, first expressions were favorable to the incomplete committee.

Minority Leader Bertrand H. Snell of the House said, "As far as the House is concerned I think it is a pretty good committee. I'm satisfied."

Mr. Snell recommended the two Republican representatives, it is understood.

Norris Is Pleased

Senator George Norris, Nebraska Liberal, said he was "very well pleased" with the committee.

The capital looked over the 10-man list appraisingly. It was observed that the Vice-President and Speaker had carried out their announced intention of selecting individuals who do not come from the scene of the controversy and who have not particularly associated themselves with the dispute that has been going on two years between the deposed TVA chairman, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, and Harcourt A. Morgan, the new chairman, and David E. Lilienthal.

The Administration is known to be trying to divert political pressure from the TVA controversy if possible, in order to prevent it playing a major part in the congressional elections this fal. It has apparently sought to pick a committee in which the nation might have confidence. The effort to include Messrs. McNary and Borah appears to have been part of this attempt. Mr. Borah's independence of judgment is well known, and was never proved better than in his refusal to serve, which lent a touch of humor to the start of what may be a grim and spectacular inquiry.

Democratic Members

The three Democratic Senators are all comparative newcomers, and can devote themselves to the inquiry even if it goes into the summer without bothering about their re-election. Mr. Donahey served three consecutive terms as Governor of Ohio and is the best known; Mr. Brown is a New England liberal who served on the New Hampshire Public Service Commission and consequently is familiar with such matters, while Mr. Schwartz, comparatively unknown nationally, came to the Senate in 1936. He is a lawyer, who has been identified in labor and social welfare programs.

All three of these Democrats have been friendly with the Administration but have not been militantly identified with the New Deal.

"I don't see how it could be fairer," Speaker Bankhead said of the committee.

In the Boston Section:

Maine finds applications of merit system promising effort.

Ferry boats get ready for last trip.

Narcotic sales at night clubs to be investigated.

Connecticut asks all citizens to avoid highway violations.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

State Department Relieved As Friction With Mexico Eases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—A considerable feeling of relief is expressed in State Department circles here over latest developments in the Mexican situation. While no adequate basis for compensation for expropriated agricultural land and oil properties has yet been approached, the feeling is that some of the essential groundwork has been covered, and that the period of greatest danger has been passed.

What causes the greatest relief here is that a certain amount of progress has been made without precipitating what many feared would be the result of a firm stand with Mexico—a revolution there with incalculable consequences.

As matters stand at the moment, following a succession of week-end conferences both within the State Department and with Mexican representatives, there is no immediate crisis. The United States has recognized the legal validity of the Mexican acts of expropriation, provided compensation as required under the Mexican law, is made.

Expressed Gratitude

President Cardenas of Mexico has expressed considerable gratitude for this recognition of the sovereignty of Mexico in the matter, and has expressed his assurance that the matter of compensation will be worked out in a satisfactory manner.

Therefore, for the time being, there is nothing to be done other than proceed with negotiations toward arrangements for compensation on the assumption that the Cardenas Government is acting in good faith in these negotiations.

In the meantime the unofficial "silver sanction" which the United States has applied to Mexico remains in full force. It is expected to be continued until such time as an arrangement is concluded. And it may very possibly be implemented by other forms of pressure to impress on Mexico the importance of reaching a settlement.

What caused the greatest concern here throughout the past week was the importance of achieving a delicate balance in attitude toward Mexico. So far as domestic politics are concerned, the Administration did not relish being in the position of going too far on behalf of oil companies which it has never befriended at home. Further, it would be incompatible with the general political orientation of the New Deal to force Mexico to its knees before these same oil interests.

Revolutionary Movement

To have pursued such a course would, it is believed here, have resulted almost inevitably in provoking revolutionary movements from which might have emerged an extreme Leftist government, or just as possibly, the victory of a reactionary and probably Fascist group. The State Department views the triumphant progress of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain with some regret, but complete complaisance. To have his counterpart in Mexico is a quite different something they would never tolerate if it could be prevented.

At the moment the State Department is congratulating itself on having kept its balance. It has combined agricultural expropriations with the oil property seizures, thus generalizing the issue. It has recognized Mexican sovereignty. But at the same time it has put severe economic pressure on Mexico to induce it to meet the legal demands of the dispossessed for compensation. And it has done all this without as yet provoking any armed uprisings in Mexico.

That compensation can be arranged is quite a different matter. If restitution is expected for all private claims against the Mexican Government since it started on its policy of nationalization of resources the sum total would presumably run in excess of a billion dollars.

No one here professes to know just how it can be made possible for Mexico to discharge an obligation of this magnitude. But this is not the immediate problem. At least matters have been adjusted to the point where this problem can be studied in relative peace and quiet. There is a breathing spell, and American diplomacy is congratulating itself on having gotten over the first hurdle, after one of the most disturbing surprises which has jolted the State Department since Secretary Hull took it over in 1933.

C. O. D. Mail Again Moves Between Mexico and U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Post Office Department advised 45,000 postmasters throughout the Nation today that c. o. d. (collect on delivery) packages again can be accepted for delivery in Mexico.

Service to Mexico was ordered suspended last Wednesday when Mexican postal authorities declined to accept money orders payable in the United States. That order was cancelled today when authorities across the border exempeted money orders issued in payment of c. o. d. charges on parcels from the United States.

New Jersey Plans New Relief Move

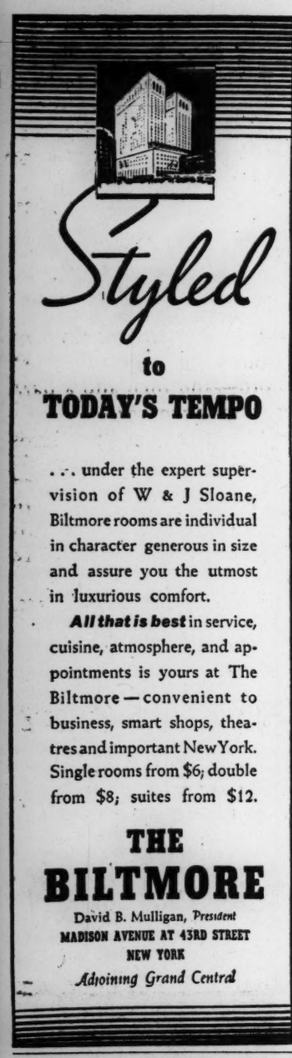
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 5—New Jersey's taxless relief financing program was law today, Governor Moore having signed a series of legislative bills for the diversion of existing funds, including a loan of $4,800,000 from the Teachers' Pension Bank balance.

At the same time, the Governor assured the State's teachers that the action would in no way impair the solvency of the fund and he immediately took steps to reduce further number of cases on relief.

The Governor's plan to reduce the relief rolls was threefold. Present rolls, he declared, include 5,568 persons who are 65 years or older, 2,496 of whom are aliens. Many in this group, he said, could be transferred to old-age relief, half of which is paid by the Federal Government.

Another group has been found receiving relief along with allowances for the care of children placed in their homes by the Board of Children's Guardians. Such allowances should act as a relief offset, he holds. At the same time he voiced doubt that families on relief are the best guardians of State wards because of their limited means. The other feature of the drive will be directed against persons on relief who refuse work.



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New Honors for Woman Flier

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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt **Miss Jacqueline Cochran**

Miss Cochran Is Shown Receiving the Harmon Trophy From Mrs. Roosevelt as the Outstanding Woman Flier of 1937. Looking On at the Ceremonies Are, Left to Right, Col. Charles W. Kerwood, Chairman of the American Section of the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs; Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, Aircraft Manufacturer; Mrs. Helen McCloskey Rough, Flier; Mrs. de Seversky; Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, Flier, and Mrs. Daisy Kirkpatrick, President of the Ninety-Nines, Women's Flying Organization. The Harmon Trophy Is Awarded Annually by the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs. In Private Life Miss Cochran Is Mrs. Floyd Odlum

New Labor Upset Adds to Mexico's Economic Trials

MEXICO, D. F., April 5 (AP)—Renewal of hostilities between the Confederation of Workers of Mexico (CTM) and the Regional Confederation of Mexican workers (CROM) added to the Government's problems today as it prepared for a long legal fight over the expropriated oil industry. Two workmen were killed and several persons wounded, including two soldiers, in a half-hour gun battle yesterday at Acapulco. A score of persons were arrested.

The battle between the two unions started over the right to unload a cargo of building materials from the German ship Wesser.

Federal troops intervened and patrolled the streets after the town had been terrorized by the outbreak, one of a number of such clashes in the last two years.

Labor has been a chief support of President Cardenas, who expropriated the oil properties of 17 British and American oil companies on March 19.

The companies appealed yesterday to the District Court, challenging the constitutionality of the expropriation decree. Both sides were prepared to pursue the case to the Supreme Court.

It was expected the Court proceedings would progress alongside negotiations looking to indemnification of the companies for seizure of their property. The Government agreed, it was learned from an authoritative quarter, that any conversations which company representatives had with the Government regarding indemnification would not prejudice their legal rights.

President Cardenas had hoped strife between the CTM and the older CROM was ended with the Orizaba Peace Pact last January.

Where the Labor Department and courts had failed, he succeeded in restoring peace to strife-torn Orizaba, Veracruz, where 30 or more workers were slain and more than 100 were injured in clashes between the rival organizations.

The struggle for control of Orizaba's textile industry over a period of two years had let the Cocoloapan and Mirafuentes Mills operate only intermittently.

By the President's intervention, the Mirafuentes contract went to CROM, the Cocoloapan contract to CTM, both unions signed a pact of "non-aggression," and operation of the mills was resumed.

Mexican Ambassador Calls at White House

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged today to receive Francisco C. Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, who was said by White House officials to be bringing a friendly communication from President Cardenas of Mexico. The Ambassador recently returned from his country and the appointment with the President was requested by the State Department.

Zero Weather and Snow Hit Upstate New York

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—Zero weather and snow occurred in upstate New York today, although the zero recording was limited to a small area in the Adirondack Mountains. The official temperature at Whiteface was even zero. It was seven above at Canton, St. Lawrence County, and 10 above at Malone.

Light snow fell at Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, where the overnight minimum temperatures were 30, 24, 24, and 30, respectively.

State Agriculture Department officials said they had received no reports of any appreciable crop damage.

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Lapse by White House Seen In Dictatorship Disclaimer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—Much political capital has been made of President Roosevelt's disclaimer of dictatorial ambitions, issued at Warm Springs last week, with the charge that the hour of release and the surrounding circumstances indicated an attack of "jitters." The story has spread far and wide, and probably has had much more political effect than discussions of far more serious and important issues. Therefore, for the sake of the historical record, some clarification is required. It is possible with the return of the newspaper and official contingent from Warm Springs.

First, it seems clearly established that the President gave his letter, disavowing dictatorial aims, to Marvin H. McIntyre, his secretary, at a fairly early hour in the evening—say 9 p. m., central standard time. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. McIntyre has definitely clarified this point, but it seems indicated by the surrounding circumstances. The President eventually supposed that the letter would be given out within a few minutes—the time it would take to typewrite copies—or that it would be given what is called overnight release, which means that it would be given out for the next afternoon's newspapers.

Writers at Near-by Carnival

At about 10 p. m. someone from the Temporary White House Offices called the newspaper cottages and notified them "not to file your overnights. . . ." Which meant that the statement was already in hand and its issuance contemplated. At 10:40 p. m. Mr. McIntyre arrived at the first newspaper cottage, notified the men that a story was coming, and requested that they should not inform their home offices, because the story might be held up after all. He then proceeded to the other newspaper cottage with the same message, at about 11:10.

Missing newspaper men—they were at a village carnival in near-by Manchester, Ga.—were rounded up, and the telegraph companies began to prepare wire facilities and get operators.

The newspaper men then waited, and at 12:40 Mr. McIntyre appeared with the definite information that the story was coming out. He urged that it be held for afternoon release, but was overruled by the pressing arguments of the morning newspaper men. The statement was then given out, at about 12:40 C. S. T., or 1:40 E. S. T.

Liberal Use of Color

When the reporters wrote their stories—and especially in the color stories which followed the original account of the Presidential letter—they emphasized the unusual hour of release, the dash over the countryside to get missing reporters and telegraphers, and altogether built up a graphic picture of mad-cap haste in the small hours of the morning.

Actually, the evidence seems to show that the President handed the letter to his secretary at an entirely usual hour, and that the subsequent delay was due to his own staff, while the newsmen built up the picture by their following stories—in none of which, apparently, was it recorded that the President himself was not to blame for the situation.

But the echoes still reverberate around the White House, and Stephen Early, the President's regular press secretary, said today that he had heard four different versions of the affair at the White House itself. He was on vacation in Florida last week. Moreover, variant accounts are being published.

Actually, had more sage secretarial work been done, close White House observers conclude, the statement would have gone out either in the early evening or for next afternoon release, and President Roosevelt would have avoided one of the worst publicity "messes" of his career. But it is of such slips that political campaigns and popular opinions are often built and intensified.

Road Safety Prize Goes to Memphis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Memphis, Tennessee, knows that safety pays. It has known it since it began working on a comprehensive safety program and saw its traffic fatality record gradually reduced. It has had tangible evidence of the effectiveness of an organizd effort to do something about the traffic toll. And now it has evidence of the appreciation of the nation's safety experts. For Memphis has been named grand prize winner in the Sixth National Traffic Safety Contest conducted by the National Safety Council. The contest ran through 1937.

The record which Memphis made, cutting its fatality toll by 31.9 per cent under that of 1936, and 29.3 per cent under the average for the preceding three years, didn't just happen, safety authorities point out. It came as a result of earnest endeavor in education, traffic law enforcement, and street improvements. The grand prize is awarded to the city which, in the opinion of the judges, comes nearest to doing for safety the maximum that could be done practicably in that city.

While Memphis presented a very impressive reduction in its traffic fatalities from both 1936 and the three preceding years, said Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and Chairman of the Judging Committee, "it was the city's comprehensive safety program and its many well-rounded and constant activities that brought it the prize."

The judges said they were impressed by the safety leadership shown by Memphis in a section of the country which previously has not achieved a first rate safety record.

Business Pickup Held Key to Farm Recovery

WASHINGTON, April 5—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, after a luncheon conference with President Roosevelt yesterday, told reporters: "The farm situation, judging from the figures, is relatively better than the business situation in many sections of the country. We hope the farm situation will continue to hold its present status until the business situation improves."

Atlanta's Tall Men Petition for Help

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5 (AP)—The tall men of Atlanta—at least 25 of them—are in revolt.

"We are tired of ducking," they declared, each six feet or more tall, in a petition asking the City Council to order clearance of six feet six inches between sidewalks and awnings.

Councilman C. M. Bolen, himself six feet two and one-half inches tall, introduced the petition and said he would offer an amendment requesting hotels and railway lines to provide beds of special length.

"I'm tired of sleeping with my knees under my chin," he said. "Our six-footers are the flower of the race, and we must do something to protect ourselves. I hope this is but the beginning of a program of reform in our behalf."

The petition points out that "the continual bowing of adults over six feet tall is creating a "yes man" complex in the present generation of six-footers." This impression is brought about, it states, "by those who engage in conversation mistaking their efforts to save their heads for an assent to their statements."

Ford Appeals NLRB Ruling

COVINGTON, Ky., April 5 (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. asked the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals today to set aside an order of the National Labor Relations Board requiring its compliance with provisions of the Wegner Labor Act. The labor board filed with the court of Jan. 6, its own request for an order to compel the company to reinstate 29 employees discharged for alleged union activity, and otherwise abide by a ruling handed down the day after the firm was denied a rehearing.

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U. S. Navy Plans Three Battleships Of 40,000 Tonnages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—United States Navy plans call for having a total of seven new battleships under construction by the end of this calendar year, it was disclosed for the first time authoritatively today.

Of these seven, four will conform roughly to the existing 35,000-ton treaty type. But the other three will be of the super-battleship type somewhere between 43,000 and 45,000 tons which the American Navy was building in 1922, but all of which were scrapped under the Washington Treaty.

This information, which changes the official picture of American naval plans from what has previously been understood, was given to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in an executive session by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, but made public thereafter by the Chairman of the Committee, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

But while disclosing this unexpected intention as to new battleship construction Admiral Leahy indicated that there is no thought of pressing the remainder of new naval authorization program through to completion at any such high tempo.

10-Year Program

On the contrary, he referred to the pending authorization bill as a "10-year program," adding that the extent to and the speed with which it is translated into ships depends on future Presidents and future Congresses.

The disclosure of battleship building intentions and other testimony on the resisting power of this type of ship to aircraft attack and the importance of battleships in achieving a naval decision all combined to make on the opening two days of testimony before the Senate Committee a striking exhibition of the U. S. Navy's devotion to battleships.

Not only is Admiral Leahy projecting a peace-time building program of such ships exceeded only by the current British program, but he also told the Committee repeatedly and in many different forms that battleships are the least vulnerable of all kinds of warships to aircraft attack, that without them it would be impossible to assure the inviolability of the American coasts from attack, and that without any the American Navy would be at the mercy of any other navy possessing them.

Plans Virtually Completed

The Admiral's testimony indicated that the two battleships now under construction, the Washington and North Carolina, will not be modified materially from the 35,000-ton type which was designed when they were laid down.

A second pair of battleships is provided in the current 1939 naval appropriation bill which has been passed by both Houses and is now in conference over minor differences. This second pair are, as far as can be determined from Admiral Leahy's testimony, also to be of the 35,000-ton treaty size. He said that plans are virtually complete for them and that the Navy expects to call for bids on them within three or four months.

As for the remainder of three, the Admiral indicated that funds for building the three additional made possible under the authorization bill would be requested in a deficiency appropriation. And if this money is voted by Congress the Admiral said the Navy would perhaps lay them down within six months after the second pair.

This would mean that actual construction would be commenced on the second pair some time in early summer, and on the additional three at the end of the year, although perhaps not until early in the next year.

The third pair is clearly intended to be of the larger size. The Admiral suggested to the Committee that it facilitate this by increasing the battleship tonnage authorization under the new bill.

Expense of CCC to Date Reported $1,920,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Director Robert Fechner said in a fifth anniversary report April 3 that the Civilian Conservation Corps had expended $1,920,000,000 to date and had given employment to 2,242,000 persons.

"In my opinion," he said, "the results achieved through use of CCC men in advancing conservation projects have been—or soon will be—so great in dollar value as to offset the dollar cost of the program." Mr. Fechner estimated that, even at the CCC's present accelerated rate of tree planting, it would require 25 years to complete needed reforestation.

Senator Denies Migration Of Pennsylvania Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—Still declaring that there has been no migration of industry from Pennsylvania, except on the part of "transient" industries, Israel Steifel, State Senator, recently announced that the Dent Tax Study Commission would hold its last public hearing in Philadelphia on April 8.

Britain's Jobless Figures

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Britain's unemployed totaled 1,748,981 on March 14, according to Ministry of Labor figures released yesterday. This represented a decrease of 61,440 since Feb. 14, but an increase of 220,000, compared with last year.

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Political Fortunes at Stake In N. Y. Charter Convention

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5—The Nation's pivotal Commonwealth engages under Republican direction here today to rewrite its basic law for the eighth time since it was initially drafted in 1776 and in the twenty-third year since a redrafting was last attempted.

The convention that meets today is distinctly in the patronage class. Its estimated cost is about $1,500,000, with a daily pay of $10 for each of the 168 delegates, 91 of them Republicans. The preliminaries to procedure will keep the body in process of organizing its 35 committees well beyond this mid-month and only partially conceal the major issue at stake.

Too much water has passed under the political bridge since 1932 to avoid making the convention a specific focus for the November election, when the outcome may well determine party fortunes for 1940.

How the New York Republican Party may best use its advantage of control of the body to block another Democratic victory in the State this fall is clearly the aim, yet unclearly defined here today. The formula, if such there is, remains to be revealed.

Crane and Wagner at Helm

Meanwhile the Democrats are under a leadership that not only envisages progression in Democratic control of the State, but sees retention of New York in this column next fall as a first objective. This, together with the fact that much inter-party controversy that might have been aired in the 1938 session of the Legislature was purposely tabled for the convention, are the intensifying elements as the meeting is eased into session.

The Republican direction will be under the gavel of Frederick E. Crane, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose 1915 predecessor in this chair was the late Elihu Root. His Vice-Chairman will be State Senator Perley W. Pitcher, stalwart of the rock-ribbed up-state Republican tradition in New York.

Of the 76-member Democratic contingent, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner is Chairman in testimony of the fact that while in 1915 he was only a New York City delegate, today he is a ranking member of the changes in social legislation wrought by the New Deal in Washington. His alternatives and chief aides in this post will be State Senate Majority Leader John J. Dunnigan and Assembly Leader Irwin Steingut.

Smith Merely a Delegate

Alfred E. Smith, who found in the 1915 session a springboard to his three-time accession to the governorship and to twice ranking for the Presidency, arrived here as a mere delegate "ready to do my best," but received the honorary minority chairmanship by acclamation from his party conferees.

Mr. Smith is no longer a force in New York State politics, but his rise and fall from pre-eminence is not the only thing that has happened since the 1915 Constitutional Convention. Not only have the World War and its effects meanwhile run their course, but a major party turnover is current history.

What the New York Republicans will do with the instrument in their hands remains conjecture. State Chairman William S. Murray welcomed the first official pre-convention caucus of the full Republican delegation here last night as "purely a social event."

"It is not my wish to make any suggestions to you about your work," he said. "Everyone believes that the people of the State have acted wisely in placing their faith and confidence in such good hands, and it is not my function to try to influence your deliberations.

"My hope is that you will go to work as soon as possible and give to this State the best Constitution it has ever had in a business-like way, and that, while you will give careful consideration to all proposals, you will at the same time make a record for brevity and hard work."

Reapportionment a Main Issue

Meanwhile the Republicans stand uncommitted on any key issues of change. They are, however, arbiters of scores of proposals that lie in wait for discussion from civic sources which are well organized in the State today to bring nonpartisan pressure.

The imminent stalemate appears to be reapportionment of the state legislative units. The present formula would prevent New York City from ever having more than 50 per cent of the seats in either House in Albany. The Republicans want a scale of representation that will recognize contemporary census figures yet take into account that the down-state Metropolis, into which is crowded more than half of the State's population, has only a fraction of the State's area, with all the rural concomitant this entails.

Home rule for cities, a one-chamber Legislature by proportional representation voting, reorganization of the courts, a permanent public welfare undertaking inclusive of social security and housing, civil rights that take in the whole latter-day aspect of the industrial conflict—of such are the pending propositions.

Procedure was under rules established in the 1894 convention and since made part and parcel of legislative deliberation in the State as the convention got under way in the Assembly Chamber here today with a send-off by Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn.

In 1915 the deliberative outcome was presented as a single proposition to the electorate and turned down. Nothing then proposed was effectuated save as it evolved in the form of amendment in the subsequent years when Mr. Smith was making his reputation as a progressive Democrat. This will not be the hurdle in 1938. With some 12 volumes of data prepared by the Governor's Constitutional Convention Advisory Committee, the delegates will have all the factual data at hand requisite to action. At the moment the political ponderable hangs heavily over all procedure.

Quebec Law Stops 'Snow White' Show

HULL, Quebec, April 5 (CP)—A thousand disappointed children filed out of a theater recently, receiving their dimes back, when Provincial police, acting on orders from the Quebec Attorney General's Department, told the theater management that not even for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" could the Quebec law forbidding the attendance of children under 16 at motion picture theaters be violated.

The children, who with all other Quebec children have been barred from motion picture theaters since the Palace Theater disaster in Montreal 10 years ago, eagerly flocked to the theater for a showing of the film, specially advertised for them.

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British Labor Guards Rights In Pushing Arms Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 5—Significance is seen today in yesterday's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons not so much in the fact that the Government defeated an Opposition vote of censure by the considerable majority of 359 votes to 152 as in the extent to which the prospects of two other political questions have been affected.

First of these questions is whether the Government will succeed in the efforts it is making to persuade organized labor to play its part in speeding up armament, and especially airplane production.

The second question concerns the pending Parliamentary by-election at West Fulham which is regarded as a measuring rod of the extent to which the electorate generally is prepared to support a general world policy of appeasement or endorse the realistic policy of the Chamberlain Government, including such steps as the present Anglo-Italian negotiations to which the Prime Minister stands committed.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, interviewed yesterday leaders of the Amalgamated Engineering Union representing 340,000 skilled workers upon whom the success of the Government's rearmament policy largely depends.

Labor Guards Rights

These Labor leaders put forward a number of demands as conditions for their agreeing to admit unskilled workers into their ranks and otherwise to speed up production. Most of these demands were ordinary ones directed to preventing skilled workers from suffering from undue competition when the rush of armament making subsides.

But others were of a more far-reaching nature, such as for example that the Spanish Government should be allowed to purchase arms and that the Government's measures for preventing undue profit making among employers should be stiffened.

Regarding protection for existing workers the Government is prepared to negotiate, but the same does not apply where questions of national policy are concerned. The official case here is that such matters ought to be settled by the elected representatives in Parliament of the Nation as a whole.

It is here that the importance of yesterday's debate is apparent, especially in view of the testing of the Government at West Fulham, a constituency where Opposition and Government forces are evenly balanced.

Spanish Arms Issue Avoided

The main issue in last night's debate was whether or not Prime Minister Chamberlain is barred from his negotiations with Italy by the action taken by Premier Mussolini in Spain since the talks in Rome began between the Italian Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador. Mr. Arthur Greenwood for Labor and Sir Archibald Sinclair for the Liberals relied on what they claimed to be new direct evidence, from Italian and German prisoners captured by the Spanish Government, of new arms and airplanes furnished to the Spanish Insurgents recently.

Mr. Chamberlain did not deal with this new point in his speech, which was mainly directed to showing that the policy he was pursuing was identical with what the Opposition would find itself compelled by circumstances to adopt if it were in office.

The nearest he came to doing so was in reply to an Opposition questioner before the foreign affairs debate started. He then said that Signor Mussolini's March 30 speech—boasting of Italian military achievements in Spain—had not changed the British Government's intention to continue the Anglo-Italian discussions.

The Government's case was also buttressed by Wing Commander Archibald James, who said he had just returned from Insurgent Spain, where he was assured by one of the chief Italian generals that no considerable Italian reinforcements had been received for three months.

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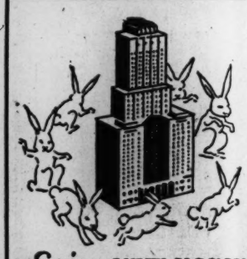

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McGill University Learns How Peace Machinery Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Definite progress toward better international relations is evidenced by a number of present generation gains in peace machinery recently illustrated by Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University, and a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Addressing professors and students of McGill University here, Professor Hudson pointed out that one of the biggest gains was the change in the attitude of the people toward war. Another gain is a list of 4,500 treaties registered with the League of Nations in the last 18 years, most of which have been well observed.

The most interesting development, Professor Hudson said, is the formation of legislation instruments in which a large number of states are involved. This formed a new basis of international law. Last year alone 22 of these international instruments, to which a large number of states were parties, had been signed.

A fourth gain materializing in the last quarter century is the development of new laws concerning the pacific and orderly settlement of international disputes, with the correlative new institutions of international government. The World Court, he declared, has proved a valuable agency for the settlement of disputes.

Wales Turns Out To Welcome Queen; She Visits Jobless

MAESTEG, Wales, April 5 (AP)—Thousands of jobless miners and their wives and children stood today in a cold grey rain to greet Queen Mother Mary, the first royal visitor to the bleak Lannvi Valley since Edward II 600 years ago.

Along the 25-mile route from Fagan's Castle, the Queen Mother saw the black cavities of worn-out coal pits and the rotting buildings of workings abandoned a decade ago But flags and welcome banners inscribed in Welsh were everywhere.

About 30 per cent of the Valley still is jobless. The special constables who controlled the crowds were unemployed miners.

The Queen Mother entered one cottage where a Welsh broth called "cawl" was cooking on the stove, and chatted with the family. She told the Earl of Plymouth, her escort, she thought it was "wonderful the way they carry on in the face of such difficulties."

Origin of Birds Put 2,000,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Birds might be of the non-flying type such as the ostrich and penguin if it had not been for the forests, according to Mr. L. L. Snyder, curator in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Speaking recently before the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds, Mr. Snyder claimed that birds had their origin in the time of the dinosaur, 2,000,000 years ago. A great shallow sea existed in Central Europe, he explained, and in it were islands covered with trees, up which reptiles crawled. These reptiles developed a feathery covering through scales frayed when rudimentary wings were used first in gliding.

The approximate date of origin of birds had been fixed by the finding of remains of archaeopteryx, the earliest of birds, he continued. This creature was found in certain strata of Bavarian limestone, which revealed the presence of feathers.

Canada Buys U. S. Arms

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Canada was the largest purchaser of American war supplies in March, according to figures issued by the State Department showed. She imported $1,194,168.83 worth of war materials, mostly aircraft.

Hindus Make Pilgrimage Every 12 Years

Topical

They Are to Bathe in the Ganges in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Crowded in trains, on wagons, horses, elephants, and on foot they come—hundreds of thousands of Hindus to bathe in the waters of the River Ganges, and fill their earthen jugs with its water in this fete, held only once in 12 years.

The occasion is the Kumbh Mela (religious fair), which takes place from March 10 to April 18 at Hurdwar, where the Ganges pours out of the Himalayas into the cultivated plains of Northern India.

These pilgrims have left farms and herds to visit the "big city" in such numbers that much planning is necessary to avoid accidents. Over 2,000 officials are on duty to keep order and direct traffic from the 40 daily trains that empty out new visitors. Long lines of bamboo and matting booths have been erected.

There is no trouble in finding friends and relatives in this milling crowd, for pilgrims from different parts of India are grouped together in camps. Each camp has a sign such as a cow or a rising sun, which appears also on the railway tickets issued to them. This insures finding the right camp on arrival.

Egypt: After Election?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 5—With scarcely more than a third of the new Chamber of Deputies belonging to Premier Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's coalition—the group sponsored by youthful King Farouk—Egypt is faced with a period of political instability. This follows the overwhelming defeat of former Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha's Wafdists at the week-end general election.

In forming a new Cabinet Mahmoud Pasha must either seek a definite alliance with the independents or a group of dissident Wafdists known as Saadists, or, failing this, must adjust his policy so that these groups will be able to support him. With Egyptian politics largely built on personality, it is felt that neither of these alternatives offers much likelihood of permanence.

The elections, which resulted in the Wafd obtaining only 12 out of 264 seats, brought about the spectacular defeat of every prominent Wafdist, including not only Nahas Pasha, but all former Ministers.

The results are clearly subject to two widely differing interpretations. The Government presents them as an outright and sweeping public repudiation of the former regime. The Wafdists, however, charge that their defeat was due to interference with the voting.

Even if the shortcomings of Former Premier Nahas Pasha's government are admitted, apparently no such landslide was warranted unless it could be attributed to the popularity of King Farouk who had definitely censured the former Government in his rescript of dismissal.

The Wafdists claim unfair treatment, first in the great difficulty of holding public meetings; second, the alleged withholding of voting cards from any known sympathizer; third, polling stations invested by their opponents who frequently intimidated Wafdist supporters, allegedly without interference by police; fourth, alleged pressure put on voters if admission to polling places was achieved.

Unbiased personal opinions generally support such claims, though free expression except in the Wafdist press is rare, mainly from fear of reprisals by influential politicians. Undoubtedly much dissatisfaction has unfortunately been created at a time when the Nation requires unity of policy to face internal and external problems.

Blum Deserted by Radicals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 5—A resolution virtually demanding the withdrawal of Radical Socialist Ministers from the Cabinet unless Premier Léon Blum resigns at once was adopted by Radical Socialist Senators today, while Radical Socialist Deputies decided not to support the Government's financial program as a party, but let each member vote as he desires.

The effect of these two moves, in the opinion of French political observers, appears to render M. Blum's continuance in office improbable.

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum's demand for sweeping powers to control France's economic life by decree today threw the Chamber of Deputies into such an uproar that its President, Edouard Herriot, temporary suspended the session.

Jean Montigny, Independent Deputy, charged the Blum bill—conferring decree powers until July 1—was designed to start "a veritable social and economic revolution," declaring that "that is the way the German Republic perished."

Leftist Deputies, M. Blum's supporters, rose in a body and advanced on the Rightists, shouting, "Down with Hitler!" They were stopped by ushers, and the session was suspended for 15 minutes.

Foreign exchange and securities dealings on the Bourse indicated widespread belief that Parliament would reject the Socialist Premier's demands and a new Government would come into power. The franc was steady; French Government bonds and most other French issues were firm.

The Premier had predicted bankruptcy and civil strife unless radical measures were taken.

The Premier's bill by which he hoped to attain sweeping authority contained only 80 words. It gave him the right to decree all measures "judged indispensable to meet the necessities of the national defense, protect the holdings of the Bank of France and rehabilitate the Nation's finances and economies."

In a preamble of several thousand words, M. Blum set forth what he proposed to do. His plans ranged from virtual foreign exchange control to a levy on capital and a two-year moratorium on public debt payments.

The bill stipulated only that the decrees must be taken before July 1, 1938, and ratified by Parliament before Dec. 31, 1938. The Government's primary need was to raise 36,700,000,000 francs (about $1,101,000,000) this year for the Treasury, aside from refinancing of maturing bonds.

M. Blum frankly admitted he had been "led to abandon a liberal regime."

"France today has no choice," the Premier declared. "Her fight for life is a fight against time. A new drop in our currency, which would bring a rise in the cost of living, might break the economic equilibrium of the Nation, and it almost certainly would cause social difficulties. To defend the franc is a duty, because it is also defending social peace."

Rightist groups, meeting in the Chamber, declared the plan "a real and intolerable provocation against the Nation and against Republican liberties."

The Chamber Finance Committee yesterday approved the bill by a narrow majority, but a minority declaration called it a "plan to operate a real economic and social revolution."

Samarakand: Mosque City

Samarkand, capital of the Soviet Republic of Uzbek, has 250 mosques, many of which are decorated with gold.

Insurgent Drive In Spain Splits Loyalist Forces

HENDAYE, France, April 5 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent armies, driving to win the civil war this spring, virtually cut Catalonia from the rest of Government Spain today, accomplishing their first great objective. The Insurgent advance continued toward Barcelona, the Loyalists' provisional capital.

A secondary advance was moving toward Valencia.

Communications between these two major coastal cities remaining to the Government were severed yesterday when Insurgents reached Tortosa, looking down upon the Mediterranean.

Machine-guns and field artillery raked the road from Tortosa, rendering useless the last highway link between Catalonia and the rest of Government Spain, which includes Madrid and Valencia.

General Franco's troops were preparing to occupy Tortosa itself.

Franco to Spare City

Once resistance at Tortosa is wiped out, Franco's troops are expected to converge on Barcelona from three directions:

Up the coastal highway through Tarragona; due east from captured Lerida; south from the sector near the French border, where the Insurgent left wing is mopping up crumbling resistance.

Franco was reported to have given strict orders to all commanders that Barcelona was not to be subjected to severe bombardment under any circumstances. The General was said to be confident that the "Fifth Column"—Insurgent sympathizers within the city—would be able to capture it virtually without a shot by the time the Insurgent armies get within 20 miles of it.

Power Plants Seized

The Insurgent command at Irun said it had reports that Insurgent troops had occupied the electric plants at Tremp, northeast of Lerida, which supply half of Catalonia with power.

Barcelona itself draws largely on the Tremp power plants. Tremp is 28 miles north of where the Insurgents were last reported on the road from Lerida, and 22 miles east of their last reported advance post in the neighborhood of Benabarre.

From Barcelona it was reported that electric power was shut off suddenly in central sections of the city at 3 p. m., today, stalling streetcars and extinguishing lights.

Citizens of the government capital, expecting interruption of power momentarily because of reports Insurgent armies were menacing power stations, believed some stations had been captured or hit by shellfire. The electric company, however, insisted the interruption was temporary.

MADRID, April 5 (AP)—A Spanish Government communiqué last night reported the Insurgent eastern drive checked at Mora de Ebro, on the banks of the Ebro River 20 miles from their Mediterranean goal.

Other insurgent troops in that sector of the southern front were said to have been halted except at Morella where the fighting was described as violent. (The Insurgents had reported the capture of Morella.)

Italy Moves Naval Base

ROME, April 5 (AP)—The Official Gazette published a decree tonight transferring the seat of the Italian Aegean fleet from the Island of Leros to Rhodes, more than 100 miles farther from the heart of the Aegean.

Another announcement at the same time stated Greece and Turkey had recognized the Italian Ethiopian Empire by deciding to accredit diplomatic representatives to Victor Emmanuel as King and Emperor.

Transfer of the seat of the Italian Aegean fleet to Rhodes will leave only a dependent marine station at Leros.

Usually informed sources said this move reciprocated for Turkey's friendly recognition gesture by carrying a step further the Turkish-Italian "gentleman's agreement" of 1937.

This agreement had tended to calm Turkish concern over Italian ambitions for Turkish Anatolia.

[Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy and Dr. Tewfik Aras of Turkey conferred on Feb. 3, 1937, and sketched the broad outlines of a general Eastern Mediterranean agreement.

Count Ciano at the time was said to have given assurance that Italy's extensive air and sea bases in the Dodecanese Islands, particularly at Leros, were not designed to serve against Turkey, but to protect Italy's route to her East African possessions.]

The Greek and Turkish actions brought the recognitions of the Ethiopian Empire to 20 between the nations granting formal recognition and those accrediting diplomats to Victor Emmanuel as Emperor. One of these, Austria, since has become a province of Germany.

Tampa Jury Indicts 16 in Cleanup Drive

TAMPA, Fla., April 5 (AP)—A Hillsborough County grand jury, returning indictments against nine public officials and seven other persons, today called for a cleanup of Tampa gambling and asked the public's cooperation.

Included among the defendants named in a report filed just before midnight were J. R. McLeod, Sheriff, former Tampa newspaperman; C. J. Woodruff, Police Chief; J. E. Williams, County Solicitor; E. C. Logan and Ed Vestel, Deputy Sheriffs; W. D. Bush, Chief of City Detectives, and Hugh Culbreath, H. C. Graves and Henry Bozeman, Constables.

The indictments charged the officials with failure to arrest and prosecute gamblers.

Sheriff McLeod said, "My friends know I will be completely vindicated of these charges."

In a telegram to Gov. Fred P. Cone, the grand jury asked removal of Sheriff McLeod, Solicitor Williams and Constables Culbreath, Graves and Bozeman. Jurors also requested appointment of a special prosecutor to handle the cases.

The recent slaying of Tito Rubio, said by police to have been connected with gambling interests, gave impetus to the inquiry.

Prague Portrait Salon Honors Ontario Woman

WINDSOR, Ontario, Canada, April 4 (CP)—Photographic honors have been captured by Josephine Smith, owner of a Windsor portrait studio, who has been notified by Prague, Czechoslovakia, officials that four of her portraits, hung in the International Salon there, have won for her the salon's title of best woman portrait photographer. It was her initial entry.

A former student of Patterson Collegiate Institute here, Miss Smith has been in the photographic business 11 years. She has been awarded a gold medal which is now on the way from Prague.

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Soviet-Rumanian Courtship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—Cordial exchange of telegrams between the new Rumanian Foreign Minister, Petrescu Domnen and Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, during the week end is regarded here as highly important in view of Rumania's key position between the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia.

If Czechoslovakia were attacked its Russian ally could only send help overland via Rumania or Poland. Poland had declared it will not allow Russian troops to cross its territory. Therefore the only practicable route lies through the short Rumanian corridor separating the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia's eastern outpost namely sub-Carpathian Ruthenia. There is a single track railroad along this route and it is now in process of being enlarged to a double track and generally improved.

Rumania in the event of war would be asked to fulfill its obligation under Article 16 of the League Covenant to allow passage of troops en route to protect Covenants of the League. It is believed in view of the week end's exchange of telegrams that no difficulties now are envisaged even if Rumania decided to remain neutral despite the possible threat to the Rumanian oil field which strategists say Germany is very eager to control.

Move Under Way To Settle German Jews in Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Efforts to speed the settlement of German Jews in Palestine are being intensified as a result of the Hitler coup d'etat in Austria, Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, Inc., said here today in reporting the colonization there of 42,500 persons since 1933.

"We could settle many more Jews than have been admitted under British regulations," he said in an interview. "The British quota is revised every six months, or oftener, and we are hopeful that in view of the serious situation in Austria, it will be possible to increase the number of persons leaving German rule for Palestine."

Colonization efforts during the past two years cost $2,230,000, Mr. Lipsky said. Two thousand trained pioneers were brought from Germany to be placed in farm settlements, and nearly 1,500 others came to Palestine to be trained in agricultural or technical pursuits.

The United Palestine Appeal is seeking a fund of $4,500,000 for the settlement of German, Austrian, Polish and Rumanian Jews, and will help minorities in other countries, according to Mr. Lipsky.

Four fifths of the Jews to leave Germany for Palestine during the past five years were of German nationality, he said. The remainder were chiefly of Polish origin. A majority of the settlers have entered agricultural pursuits, encouraged by the policy of the aiding organizations to stress productive enterprises.

Permanent absorption of 5,500 Jews between the ages of 20 and 30 into the agricultural and industrial life of Palestine was reported by Mr. Lipsky.

Vatican in Doubt on Steps To Settle Austrian Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 5—After having repudiated the action of the Austrian Roman Catholic Bishops in advising their flocks to vote in favor of union with the Reich and sternly disapproving the policy of co-operation with the National Socialist Party embarked upon by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, the Vatican appears today undecided on the next step to take.

There is evidently a conflict of opinion between the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the Country and the Vatican authorities at Rome which, although rare, is not altogether unusual in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, but which in this particular case assumes particular gravity for the political consequences it is bound to have.

The explanaticns given by the Vatican spokesmen that the talk on "Political Catholicism" radiocast from the Vatican wireless station on April 1 was made without the knowledge or approval of the Papal Secretary of State is considered by many here to be very unconvincing.

[The denial of responsibility for the broadcast from the Vatican radio station, was made in the Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican newspaper. It declared that the radio talk on "Political Catholicism" was "neither official, nor semi-official, nor inspired." It was declared to be a "theoretical study, privately undertaken."]

Such a contention places the Vatican in an embarrassing position. There can be no doubt that the laws of the Roman Catholic Church empower the Bishops in Austria to issue their solemn declaration concerning the plebiscite and that the Austrian Roman Catholics are bound by their conscience to follow the advice of their spiritual leaders.

At the same time it is jointed out in competent Vatican circles that the Austrian Catholic Bishops, by assuming such an openly friendly attitude toward the National Socialist movement, were not binding the Holy See to follow an identical policy.

The Vatican as a matter of fact was greatly surprised and perturbed to discover that Cardinal Innitzer on his own authority and without seeking the advice of his superior, the Pope, had adopted a policy markedly different in approach from the language which Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, Bishop of Berlin, and other German Roman Catholic dignitaries, who have outspokenly criticized the Nazis, have found it necessary to use in the last two years.

The Vatican is thus faced with a most serious difficulty, that of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in a united Germany divided on their attitude toward civil power. The Vatican cannot support one group—the German—without disavowing the other—the Austrian. Thus a danger of a break in the hitherto solid Roman Catholic united front in Germany is causing the Vatican to move more cautiously in this dispute.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Canada Buys U. S. Arms

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Canada was the largest purchaser of American war supplies in March, according to figures issued by the State Department showed. She imported $1,194,168.83 worth of war materials, mostly aircraft.

Samarakand: Mosque City

Samarkand, capital of the Soviet Republic of Uzbek, has 250 mosques, many of which are decorated with gold.

Czech Tension Is Eased By Hodza-Henlein Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, April 4—Relaxation of tension between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten Germans was apparent here this week end after conversations between the Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Hodza, and Konrad Henlein, leader of the German minority.

This is generally regarded only as a pause but it is welcomed because it does give time for more consideration to both sides.

This much progress at least has been made as a result of these conversations:

1. Official contact has been at last established between the Government and the Sudeten German Party.

2. Henleinites have clarified their opinion regarding the proposed statute legalizing minority rights and it is evident that the Government now accepts the Sudeten German Party as "representative of the whole German minority" for future negotiations.

Local Elections Forecast

It is expected as a result that long overdue municipal and local elections will probably be held in the near future. The ban on political meetings until further notice, though condemned by Herr Henlein as "undemocratic" is generally approved here as a step toward tranquillity that is necessary for success in the negotiations.

One of the most difficult problems facing the Czechoslovak Government is to know what the Sudeten Germans mean by "within their own territory." Autonomy within the framework of the Czechoslovak Government, which yesterday was sufficient, appears today not to be regarded as consistent with the rights of self-determination—rights, which it would appear, could be fully realized only by a plebiscite permitting the Sudeten Germans to choose between joining a Greater Germany or of remaining in Czechoslovakia. This idea is prominently played up in the Third Reich press, which periodically decides just how much response the "call of common blood" can expect according to the international situation at that moment.

Time Held Favorable

Nowadays it is held that the chances are favorable. France is considered still too disunited to interfere and only England's uncertain attitude toward Central Europe causes hesitation.

Further, the National Socialists, according to Czech opinion, rely upon a process of disintegration through agitation in various minority groups to settle matters in their favor. If not, then as one Czech recently said, Reichsführer Hitler can act upon his own words, namely, "If ever I wanted to attack an opponent . . . I wouldn't negotiate and prepare for months but do as I always did . . . emerge from the dark and with the swiftness of lightning throw myself upon my opponent."

Reports here state that representatives of the Henlein Party have this week end gone to Germany to confer with authorities on the situation here.

Sacrifices Hinted

Meanwhile a number of articles in the Czech press stress the importance of the present situation and of being prepared for sacrifices of one sort or another, namely in the way of concessions to the Sudeten Germans. Thus, Ferdinand Peroutka, editor of Pritomnost, a leading Czech weekly review, maintains that it is high time to grant certain concessions as a contribution to European peace. This, it declare, is expected from all Czechs who "want to insure Czech honor and security but not obstinacy."

Politicians here today, Herr Peroutka declares, are faced with great tasks and they must solve them or withdraw. The Germans should be given what is justly theirs, though he maintains that granting autonomy would be more dangerous than ever now, for the Government could not change its foreign policy.

Hitler Birthplace Shrine for Youths

By the Associated Press

Braunau, Austria, April 5

In the presence of 10,000 members of the Hitler youth movement, this birthplace of Adolf Hitler was proclaimed yesterday as a mecca for German youth.

Flags representing all districts of greater Germany were unfurled during the ceremony conducted by Baldur von Schirach, youth leader.

Warning to U. S.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 5 (AP)—An official press release of the Sudeten German (pro-National Socialist) party declared today that unless a Jewish boycott in the United States against Sudeten German goods was stopped, the Germans in Czechoslovakia—constituting about a quarter of the population, for whom the party claims to speak—would cancel their orders for United States cotton.

It said they would meet their needs in Egypt, India and elsewhere.

"We warn the Department of Commerce in Washington," the release said.

It asserted a Jewish boycott started in the United States soon after the unification of practically all Germans in Czechoslovakia under Konrad Henlein became a fact with the dissolution of minor German groups.

More Funds for CCC

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a $50,000,000 appropriation to maintain the CCC program at the present level of 1,500 camps. A recent appropriation of $237,000,000—about 35 per cent below last year's expenditure—would force a reduction of 300 camps by July 1.

War in China: Japan Meets Stiffer Resistance

Loss of Nanking Was Discounted Long Before It Fell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—With the Chinese resistance apparently growing in determination long after the capital, Nanking, had fallen into the hands of the invader, it is only fair to the Chinese to say that the fall of a chief city had never been regarded in China as indicating in any way a collapse of the nation's defense.

The fall of Nanking was discounted as a foregone conclusion and while the event gained tragedy through the unexpectedly long struggle which preceded it, mostly at Shanghai, the fact remains the basis of the Chinese strategy for years has been that any powerful and mechanized foreign army could gain all or most of the coast easily, and reach for some distance inland, after which the Chinese would begin their most effective phase of wearing out an enemy overextended and punished by the expense of maintaining large occupied territory.

City's Fall Expected

"What of it?" inquires the English-language T'ien Hsia Monthly, an organ of Chinese intellectuals and devoted to art and literature save for its editorial commentary—in this case signed W. Y. N., evidently Wen Yuan-ning, the editor-in-chief. The inquiry was written before Nanking fell, but on the presumption that Nanking would fall. W. Y. N. goes on:

"Useless to deny that all of us felt pretty bad when the flag of the Rising Sun flew over Peiping, our ancient capital. What our feelings will be when the same thing happens at Nanking it would be superfluous to say. We cannot honestly tell others that it will make no difference to us, because it certainly will. . . . To those of us, and we form the large majority, who believe the outbreak of the present war was inevitable, and that do what we might, short of handing over China lock, stock and barrel to Japan, we could not have prevented it, the fall of Nanking, far from weakening our will to fight, is an added reason why we should continue with the struggle to the bitter end.

Last Victory Counts

"Looked at in this light, the loss of a town or province here and there is neither a cause for pessimism nor alarm. Knowing as we do how weak we were militarily when the war came upon us, it is to be expected the initial victories should go to the Japanese. But as the Great War has shown, what counts in large-scale and long-drawn-out war is not which side wins the initial victories but who can last the longest; and this, of course, depends upon ourselves. . . ."

The writer declares that "only one object should be before us—how to win the final victory," and that the loss of Peiping, Nanking and other cities should but steel the nation to greater efforts so they will be remembered as turning points in a war of liberation.

"There was a time," he goes on, "at the beginning of hostilities when we lived in an atmosphere of rhetoric. The unwise among us actually thought the war was simply one between two armies—the Japanese and ours. We hope by now the illusion has been killed.

Sterner Fare

"Henceforth every Chinese will have to inure himself to sterner fare. We have to live as our soldiers live, and this not for a few months, but for many years to come. The standard of living in the camp ought to be that in the home, and military discipline must take the place of the soft-and-easy manner of life we have had before.

"It is not pleasant to contemplate what we have yet to go through, but we have no choice. War is war, and there is nothing glorious or splendid about it. We can't afford to have peace, because peace would spell slavery and national suicide, and so the least we can do, those of us, men, women and children, who can't shoulder a rifle, is to tighten our belts and mark the passage of the hours by a grim readiness to sacrifice everything for the sake of the men at the front and the future of our motherland China."

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Advance in China

Shaded Section of the Map Shows the Territory Occupied by the Invaders in North China. The Arrow Pointing South Indicates the Point Reached by the Japanese Driving South, While the Arrow Directed North Indicates the Point Reached by the Japanese Advancing From the Yangtse

Improvement in Supplies and Equipment Aid Chinese Stand

The following summary of the military situation in China, compiled from Associated Press dispatches and other direct reports, covers the operations of the past month, during which the Chinese have held up the Japanese advance near the coast.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Japan had placed its hopes on a collapse of Chinese resistance as the two jaws of the Central China offensive came near meeting at Suchow, the past month's determined resistance must have rudely shaken its plans. For the past nine days the Chinese defenses at Taierchwang, a small town in the lake country north of Suchow, had defied all the efforts of Gen. Shunroku Hata and his army to drive south to the East-West Lung-Hai railroad, of which Suchow is an important junction.

Yesterday the Japanese were able to break through and, unless unforeseen resistance can be organized, the fall of Suchow, only about 22 miles away from the nearest Japanese force, is assured—giving the invader a route to the interior for the next phase of the campaign.

The recent fight has been along the Grand Canal, said to be the longest canal in the world, crossing the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers on its 1000-mile course from Hangchow to Peiping. The Japanese were following the canal southward, and had come to the point at Taierchwang, where it crosses a narrow gauge loop line—a branch of the north-south Tientsin-Pukow line. Here the Chinese had entrenched themselves so strongly that it took the Japanese eight days to capture three outlying villages, from which the Chinese had been able to make flanking attacks.

200,000 Chinese Troops

Some 200,000 Chinese are said to be engaged. Half of them are to the northeast of Taierchwang at Lini. These troops threaten the rear of the Japanese. But, unless they extricate themselves before the Japanese close up the gap around Suchow, they will be in serious danger.

The reason why Gen. Li Tsung-jen, the Chinese commander-in-chief, has been able to stall the Japanese advance so repeatedly, recapturing towns in counter-attacks, is the improvement in the equipment in possession of the Chinese. Contrary to the experience of recent years, the weaker party to the dispute has in this instance contrived to get the reinforcements it needed.

Chinese supplies—guns and munitions—have come in through Hong Kong and also through the ports of French Indo-China, being shipped inland from Canton or over the French Hanoi-Yunnan railroad. Earlier in the hositilities, the Japanese made some effort to bomb the highways and railroads by which this stream of supplies had been reaching the Chinese. But for some time no further effort has been made, Nor has there been any attempt to blockade any but the strictly Chinese coast. Last week 15 junks loaded with supplies were sunk off the south coast. But generally speaking the Chinese equipment has been greatly inferior to that of the Japanese.

Fighting Is Bitter

The Taierchwang fighting has been exceptionally hard, with a 15-mile line so broken that both sides found themselves with retreat cut off at different times, one Japanese detachment having to get its food and munitions supplies replenished by parachute from supply planes. Each town or village has been stoutly defended and only won by hard street fighting.

The past month has seen the other sections of the front—in Shansi to the west, in Anhwei, along the Yangtze, and Kiangsu to the east—relatively quiet. But during the past few days reports have come in of a new Japanese force marching north from the Yangtze into Kiangsu, having proceeded about 80 miles north of the river. Should this force proceed unimpeded, it will soon constitute a serious threat to the Chinese on the coast.

So slowly has the Japanese advance moved during the past month that it is impossible to foresee any new strategic move inland in the immediate future. Certain it is that the campaign so far has, if anything, strengthened the Chinese morale and resistance, bringing no signs of disaffection, while as a token of the growing unity of the country Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in his new post of "Leader" finds himself freer than ever before from civil interference with his plans.

Reject British Protests

SHANGHAI, April 5 (AP)—Gen. Shunroku Hata has rejected British protests against reported Japanese threats and discourtesies to British Nationals.

General Hata, commander of Japanese troops in Central China, denied that Japanese soldiers had been guilty of offensive acts charged by Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollet, commander of British forces at Shanghai.

The Japanese Commander said Japanese military authorities deeply regretted General Telfer-Smollet's "discourteous attitude" in protesting upon "one-sided, unverified" reports, and characterized the British protest as "not friendly."

The British had cited several instances in which Japanese soldiers were alleged to have threatened or been discourteous to British soldiers or civilians.

Japan Plans Cotton Bank

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Agriculture Department foreign trade experts have received reports that Japan is attempting to establish a banking system in Chinese cotton-growing sections in an attempt to obtain larger supplies for its mills.

The banks would offer Japanese money for the cotton but first reports were that the Chinese farmers were reluctant to accept and demanded instead the Chinese money to which they have been accustomed.

Japanese Control Shanghai, But China Keeps Its Loyalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although Shanghai is now behind the Japanese lines, the Chinese National Government is keeping close contact with leading Chinese who have remained there (many have left) and has had surprising success in preserving adherence to itself against the persuasions of the Japanese and their agents.

Almost nothing could be done openly. But selected agents are known to have operated consistently throughout the Chinese community, giving aid in some cases, using persuasion in other cases, and in general striving to promote the thought that Shanghai has not been forgotten by those who feel that a united China can finally defeat Japan.

Terrorism has entered the picture, too, though with what official sanction it is impossible to say. Violence has been employed against a number who were known to have yielded to Japanese persuasion and to have embarked on courses aligning them as "puppets."

The issue on such extreme courses speedily became complicated through the opening of a campaign of terrorism directed against publications, in particular, which were deemed pro-Japanese. So far as could be ascertained, this was carried out by Chinese hooligans under control of Japanese "ronin," unofficial troublemakers who were particularly obnoxious in 1932 when the Japanese naval and military authorities allowed them to assume a considerable measure of control in Hongkew.

Anonymous letters were sent in large numbers, warning the recipients not to be pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese (according to the nature of the gangs sending the communications), while a considerable number of bombs were thrown in newspaper offices and elsewhere, many of the missiles being of "potato-masher" type apparently picked up from the nearby battlefields.

The net result was merely to create unrest and indisposition to proceed with any undertaking in the way of new government organs or industrial rehabilitation, a situation furthered by repressive Japanese policies.

Shanghai War Loss Set at $253,500,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 5

A. Bland Calder, Commerce Department attaché at Shanghai, has estimated the Japanese invasion has caused approximately $253,500,000 damage to Shanghai property and business.

China's Other Enemy: Opium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's six-year opium suppression program, long a subject of heated debate and likewise of criticism because of its remunerative monopoly feature, has undergone another transition through the resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek as Inspector-General of the National Opium Suppression Committee and the abolition of the office.

At the time of resigning, the General announced that despite Sino-Japanese hostilities the Chinese Government program for gradual suppression of opium must be continued. He declared that drastic punishment would still be meted out to offenders under provisions of military law. The work will, however, be entrusted to the Interior Ministry while the Departments of Civil Affairs in the various Provincial Governments will attend to the specific machinery of drug suppression.

At present, however, it is difficult to see how this step will affect a previously very tangled situation. General Chiang, though acquiring a million Chinese dollars or more annually through monopoly revenues not accounted for in the budget, in the past has been considered genuinely anxious to see opium stamped out. Yet he finally enlisted the aid of former opium racketeers to help in the "suppression" efforts by monopoly, and these worthies, prior to hostilities, appeared to be entrenching themselves in positions of private gain. So it was hard to say how things might have worked out in time of peace.

Under war conditions, an opium shortage has developed in Shanghai and prices are extremely high due to disappearance of the 900 opium "hongs" or companies previously operating under license. Not long ago there were 17,000 registered addicts in this area alone. Whether the shortage will promote cures is problematical, and in any event the Japanese have hitherto pursued policies of fostering not only opium but morphine and other derivatives in areas brought under their control.

Moscow Uncovers Spy Plot

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP)—The Soviet Government last week protested to Japan that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Kabul, Afghanistan, attempted to enlist the new Soviet Minister to Afghanistan as a Japanese spy. Mr. K. A. Mikhailoff recently replaced Mr. Boris Skvirsky as Soviet Minister at Kabul.

Tass (Soviet News Agency) accusing the Japanese diplomat of "unprecedented insolence," announced he called on Mr. Mikhailoff and asked him to "become a spy for the Japanese Government. Mr. Mikhailoff indignantly rejected the request and the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires left in a great confusion."

Simultaneously, Japanese sources said the Soviet Government had requested Japan to close three of its remaining six Consulates in Russia by the end of April. Two of the Consulates are located at Khabarovsk, which is headquarters for the Far Eastern Red Army, and Blagoveshchensk, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad near the Manchukuo frontier. The other Consulate is at either Okha or Alexandrovsk, on Sakhalin Island, off the coast of Siberia, where six Japanese recently were sentenced to be executed for spying. Russia owns the northern half of Sakhalin and Japan the southern half.

The closing would leave Japan with Consulates at Vladivostok and Petropaylovsk on Kamchatka Peninsula in Northeastern Siberia, and at Sakhalin City, on Sakhalin Island. The Soviet Government already has closed the Japanese Consulates at Novosibirsk and Odessa.

Japan Protests Aid to China

(Continued from Page 1)

them from entering into contractual relations with those Governments."

[This statement was interpreted as referring to Germany and Italy, which have had military missions with the Chinese Government and with whom Japan has entered into an anti-communist pact. Premier Mussolini has called an Italian aviation mission to China home, but some 50 former German army officers still are assisting General Chiang Kai-shek.]

"It is not understandable therefore," Mr. Litvinoff continued, "on what basis the Japanese Government finds it possible to appeal with such claims to the Soviet Government toward which Japan not only does not show friendly relations but permits herself such arbitrary acts as the detention of a mail plane and steamers with their passengers, and failure to pay her financial obligations."

He also reminded Mr. Shigemitsu the Japanese have disclaimed they are at war with China and refer to the fighting there as "an incident, more or less accidental."

Mr. Litvinoff disclaimed knowledge of a Soviet aviator which the Japanese said they had captured when his plane was shot down 10 miles northeast of Wuhu, China, March 14. The Japanese protest had pointed to his capture and the shooting down of another Soviet plane near Nanking Jan. 26 as evidences of Russian aid to China.

Mr. Shigemitsu's protest said the special structure of the Soviet State, with control of both military and civil aviation, gave the Government special responsibility for any Russian fliers in China. Mr. Litvinoff replied, however, that "the internal structure does not place on the Soviet Government any particular obligation with relation to other countries."

He said the Soviet Ambassador to Japan had been instructed to propose a general settlement of all points of friction between the two nations, such as the seizure of ships and planes, points which Mr. Shigemitsu brought up in his protest.

The Mule Has His Day In This Tennessee City

COLUMBIA, Tenn., April 5 (AP)—A braying, long-eared mule was crowned "King for a day" here yesterday as thousands of persons including Gov. Gordon Browning paid homage to the beast of burden as a factor in commerce and agriculture.

It was "mule day," first Monday in April and observed annually in this Middle Tennessee city of 11,000 which claims the biggest street-mule market in the world as the closing date for the mule selling season.

The town and surrounding countryside turned out with bands, parade, and pageantry mid gaily decorated streets to honor the hard-working animal responsible for an estimated $2,500,000 business in the past year. Just because it was "mule day" the Yale Glee Club was induced to cancel a Nashville engagement and give a performance here. The collegians disported themselves in overalls and straw hats.

N. Y. Taxi Racket Revealed; Five Men Under Indictment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Continuing its drive on New York City's industrial rackets, the staff of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey today revealed the prosecution of an alleged illegal combination in the taxicab business which is held to have extracted a toll of $1,000,000 since 1933.

Five men have been indicted in the case on a total of 50 charges of extortion. They are charged with having preyed upon the owners of four fleets of 5,000 cabs.

Included in the group are individuals believed by the police to have impressive underworld alliances. Two of the defendants were taken into custody, while Mr. Dewey's office broadcast an eight-state alarm for the arrest of the other three men.

The prosecutor's office reported evidence that men named in the indictment were responsible for violence and sabotage which marked the 1934 taxicab strike here. Through operation of an Independent Taxicab Labor Union, the men had gained wide influence and a membership of 2,000 drivers, it was said.

In addition to extorting money from the cab operators, the ring was charged with having carried on an extensive loan shark business—a phase of their activity that finally led to their downfall, for Mr. Dewey first gained knowledge of the program through greedy administration of small loans.

Still another "business" of the ring was, it was said, a service which attempted to dictate where taxicab supplies and gasoline must be purchased. If such commands were not followed, fleet operators were threatened with assault and sabotage.

The chief source of income, however, was said to be a tax of 30 cents a cab levied weekly. In return for such a fee, the owners were promised immunity from loss through assaults, damage to property and interference with business, it was added.

Mystery Grows in Rubens Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—The mystery surrounding the Rubens-Robinson espionage case and an alleged ring engaged in issuing fraudulent American passports increased here today, following announcement that a secret, sealed indictment had been handed up by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Francis G. Caffey, of the United States District Court.

At the same time the Grand Jury returned two open indictments: one against Ossip Garber, a photographer, and another against Aaron Sharfin, formerly an office boy in the Egyptian Consulate here. They were charged with obtaining passports by fraud.

But it was the secret indictment which opened speculation again as to the reason why Mr. and Mrs. Adolph A. Rubens should have gone to Soviet Russia on a fraudulent American passport issued to Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Robinson, to be arrested there by the Soviet Government ostensibly upon charges of espionage.

In their investigation of circumstances surrounding the case, Federal authorities apparently found no reason to include the charge of conspiracy in handing up the true bills against Mr. Garber and Mr. Sharfin, as is customary when it is charged that a number of persons have been engaged in a fraudulent act against the Government. It was believed that possibly the secret indictment contained such charges, but that they were being withheld pending arrest of persons who might otherwise escape.

Cleveland Welcomes 'Met' With Record Attendance

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5 (AP)—Officials of the Metropolitan Opera Company announced last night's attendance of 9,500 for "La Traviata" was a record for any performance of the Verdi opera anywhere.

Harold J. Miskell, Manager for the local opera season, also said it was a record attendance for the opening night of Metropolitan seasons in Cleveland.

Stalin

(Continued from Page 1)

sure events in Russia have not only retarded by several years the great Soviet military and industrial machine, but have also alienated international working-class and socialist groups, thus weakening Moscow's influence abroad.

Joseph Stalin has now apparently emerged as the undoubted victor in the internal struggles, although his victory was not so easy or so certain as has been supposed, and the cost has been heavy. He is the master of a badly crippled regime.

This series of articles will attempt to show what Stalin proposes to do with his weakened state. Evidence will be marshaled to support the thesis that Stalin realizes that he must now curtail the flamboyant schemes marked out for Soviet Russia in 1934-5. Faced with the necessity of concentrating his limited resources in either Europe or Asia, he has selected Asia.

If this thesis is correct, the principle of collective security in Europe, whether through the League of Nations or through treaties of mutual assistance, can no longer depend upon effective support from Russia. There are many signs which indicate that Stalin has turned his back upon Europe for an indefinite period, and now faces toward the East.

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Peasantry Among U. S. Cotton Farms

Farms and the Farmer
Fourth of Nine Articles

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Many American farmers have become peasants, but the large majority are in no danger —that's the long and short of the farm tenancy problem which the nation at last has recognized.

In the cotton-growing South many farmers have slumped into an unmistakable peasantry. They form a depressed class. But over the rest of the Country, despite multiplying numbers of those who rent instead of own their land, farmers generally do not know the poverty of the sharecroppers and farm laborers of the Cotton Belt.

The tenancy problem has slipped into the richest States of the Corn Belt, Iowa and Illinois. The Country as a whole exhibits a disconcerting climb of rural renters. Yet outside the South, the trend is not altogether gloomy. Tenancy in New England and in the State of New York has been decreasing.

Emerges From Eclipse

Fortunately during the past year or two the farm tenant has been emerging from eclipse much like the unskilled and semi-skilled worker of industry. However, of all groups in this Country, scattered tenants on the land are among the most difficult to organize.

Through a $10,000,000 Federal appropriation, a number of tenants who otherwise had little chance of owning land are being turned into landowners. The entire purchase price of their farms may be lent to them over a long period.

The plan is experimental and controversial. Friends say that unless the Government steps in to help, most of the lowest thrid of agriculture never can become land owners. Opponents reply the money available is so small that it does not tackle the problem on a large enough scale to solve it.

Some Problems

Farm tenancy problems and some solutions proposed follow:

Extent of Tenancy: Forty-two per cent of all farmers rented the land they operated at the last agricultural census of 1935. The number was 2,865,155 out of a total of 6,812,350, marking the peak in American farming. More than half the farmers rented all or part of their land.

Southern Tenancy: Half of America's farmers live in the South, and 54 per cent of these or 1,831,000 are tenants. The highest percentage of tenancy is found in Mississippi, where sharecroppers (tenants wholly without capital) and other tenants comprise 70 per cent of all the farmers. White farmers outnumber Negroes as cotton workers. The 1930 Census listed 936,986 white cropper and other tenant families against 670,655 Negro families in the 10 principal cotton states.

Cotton: The chief cause of the low standard of living among tenants in the Cotton Belt is the small production of cotton possible by a single farmer. Cotton demands a large amount of hand work. The average area a cotton farmer and his family can handle is only about 20 acres. The year's cash income for white sharecroppers studied in Mississippi averaged $295, for Negroes $275, in Georgia $171 for white, $153 for Negro sharecroppers, according to Federal reports.

Credit System

Credit system: Add to the sharecropper's plight the most antiquated method of living on the installment plan. As the sharecropper does not save enough to carry him from one annual crop pay day to another, he is "furnished" by landlord or credit merchant with advances of food, etc., for six or seven months on credit. Interest charges range between 20 and 50 per cent, according to the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy.

Tenancy in the North: It is becoming increasingly difficult for a farmer to earn and save enough money to buy a farm. Machinery is enlarging the economical size of the farm.

"The mechanization of agriculture in recent years has gone so far toward making it possible for a good manager to operate a larger unit of land that the tendency has been too far in that direction," reports Prof. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

Too Much Competition

The average size of 843 Illinois farms studied recently by the Federal Bureau of Home Economics was 193 acres and the average value $22,737.

Causes: Too much competition for land and unfavorable farm prices are major reasons for tenancy. Economists say there are too many persons farming, and explain the decline of tenancy in New England and New York to the excess flowing off to nearby industry. Corporations in 1933 were estimated to hold $770,000,000 worth of land. Over-valuation of land in proportion to earning power has made it harder for tenants to purchase.

Low prices for agricultural products plus high prices for industrial products have reduced the farmer's power to save money and buy land. "If the price question is taken care of reasonably well," says Prof. B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin, "the land ownership problem will be half solved automatically."

Tenancy Legislation: Some 2100 loans will be made to tenants this year for purchase of land through the Farm Tenant Act. The Farm Security Administration hopes to complete these loans in time for this year's crops. For the next year, the Tenant Act calls for an appropriation of $25,000,000 and thereafter for $50,000,000 annually. Administrative expense is limited to 5 per cent.

Remedies Proposed

Other Remedies: Skill, industry and thrift are considered the ingredients of success in farming. Education is held essential. "Where the tenancy problem is greatest, the educational problem is greatest," observes Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Director of Farm Foundation.

"Better elementary and secondary education will prepare rural youth for a wider choice of occupations and in a measure reduce excessive competition of farmer with farmer which enhances rents and land values at the expense of operator income.

"The occupational outlook service now projected in the Department of Labor, when coupled with better rural education, will go far toward relieving the tenancy question."

Greater security of tenure and compensation for unexhausted improvements made by the tenant are also set down as vital.

In the Cotton Belt, associations of landlords and tenants are suggested, to set up standard procedures and arbitration committees. More thrift and an improved credit system are needed.

Taber Forecasts Tenancy Solution

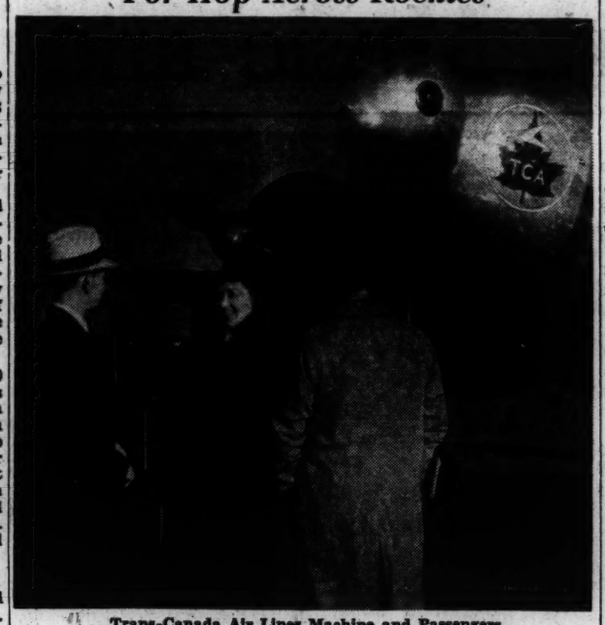
By Louis J. Taber
Master of the National Grange
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is the American farmer gradually becoming a peasant? The answer to this question is "no" in spite of the fact that tenancy is increasing and in some sections farm ownership is declining.

However, in the cotton growing sections of the South many sharecroppers and farm laborers live in such destitution as to comprise a regional American peasantry.

Better credit facilities, better farm organization, better co-operative methods, better assistance from educational research will help correct the tenancy problems. More important, 4-H Club work, Future Farmer activities, Juvenile Grange work all help to train boys and girls to become better farmers and inspire them with the goal of farm ownership. If we can give the farmer a larger share of the nation's income, if we will protect the American market; if we will build a program of a "prosperity of abundance," we will slowly cure the tenancy problem and build a better rural civilization.

For Hop Across Rockies



Trans-Canada Air Lines Machine and Passengers
At Vancouver, British Columbia, Before Start to Winnipeg, Manitoba

Canadian-Built Planes Set For Coast-to-Coast Service

News in Aviation

When the trans-Canada airline is extended this summer eastward from Vancouver to Winnipeg to Toronto and Montreal, it will use Canadian-built airplanes manufactured under American license, according to a report by C. D. Howe, Canadian Transport Minister.

A contract has been let for the building of 10 Lockheed type 14-H passenger planes at a cost of $1,203,646 at the Fairchild plant near Montreal. Radio equipment for the planes will cost an additional $59,742.

There has been criticism of the Government in employing United States air experts to put the Government-owned transcontinental airway into shape. The report of Mr. Howe shows that out of a staff of 90 pilots, air engineers, mechanics, radio engineers and clerks, only two are United States citizens.

By midsummer, when the transcontinental route is in operation, passengers will be able to leave Montreal at the close of the business day, fly all night over northern Ontario, and arrive in Vancouver at noon. Later this year, the Maritime provinces are to be linked to Montreal; and early next year, passengers and mail will go by the coast-to-coast route, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The airway is expected to run at a loss to the Government in the beginning, amounting to about $1,000,000 a year, the cost of operating the emergency and regular landing fields, radio, weather service, and operating expenses of the 10- and 14-passenger American-type planes.

Building the airway has cost the Government over $9,000,000, about half of which was spent as unemployment relief in starting the nearly 80 emergency airfields which have been constructed at intervals of 30 miles in northern Ontario, in the Rocky Mountains, and along the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. Two-way radio communication stations have been installed, as well as beam radio stations on the entire route.

Transatlantic air mail is to be carried on the airway later, the corporation having taken over the Canadian Government's interest in this service, which it shares with Great Britain, Eire, and Newfoundland.

The airway starts at Moncton, N. B., in the east, with feeder lines connecting to Halifax and other Atlantic coast cities. From Moncton it crosses the State of Maine, to Montreal, Ottawa to Ray, junction port where planes from Toronto and United States points connect; across northern Ontario from Ray via North Bay, Cobalt, Kapuskasing, Sioux Lookout to Winnipeg; across the prairies via Regina, Lethbridge, through the Crow's Nest Pass in the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver. International connections will be made at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Moncton. The Government airline also operates between Vancouver and Seattle.

* * *

Britain Speeds Up

Spurred on possibly by criticism in the House of Commons and with its re-equipment program completed, Great Britain's Imperial Airways on April 10 will start to cut down the time between London and the Empire by accelerated schedules.

With its fleet of 200-mile-an-hour flying boats, Imperial will move passengers, mail and baggage from England to Egypt in just over a day; to India, in two and a half days; and to South Africa, in four and a half days. Since all of this will be accomplished by day flying, faster times are possible in the future, should the company decide to inaugurate night schedules.

The time from Southampton, the flying-boat base in England, to Hong Kong will be five days and six hours; and to Brisbane, in eight days and 23 hours. On the African route, Mozambique will be reached in three days and one and a half hours; and Durban, in four days and 10 hours.

Long messages and business reports which used to be sent by weekend cable or telegraph can now be sent almost as fast by plane. The most of air mail will be 1½d (three American cents) a half ounce. By parcel post, it will become possible to send articles of fashion in a few days, where formerly it took two, three and five weeks to reach such places as Calcutta, Hong Kong, Cape Town and Sydney.

Stabilizing Building Trades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5 — The importance of maintaining wage scales, hours of work, and employment conditions in the building industry upon as nearly uniform levels as possible is being urged here in connection with efforts to stimulate the revival of construction activity and the rehabilitation of slum areas.

Unless union labor and building contractors find a way to reduce labor costs of new construction through some such program, it is believed that the erection of low-rent dwellings in New York City may be delayed.

Summoning both contractors and union officials to the City Hall yesterday, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia explained the situation frankly, and succeeded in having a joint committee formed to investigate opportunities for stabilization. Upon the success of this committee's program, the Mayor suggested, would rest considerable responsibility for the beginning of new projects.

Plans for a $50,000,000 privately financed housing development were being held in abeyance pending stabilization of building wages, he intimated. No details regarding the program were announced, but various interpretations of the Mayor's remarks were seen to indicate that Rockefeller funds were behind the program.

$50,000,000 Program

In any event, the $50,000,000 program is well beyond the "idea stage," Mayor La Guardia said, adding that funds for such a development were available, but that obtaining money was not the only problem in large-scale building projects.

"We have to figure on a lot of variables in planning big construction," he continued. "If we cannot accept certain basic wages and hours as definite for a particular period, all our calculations are thrown off center. The result is that a building program meaning much in better housing and employment is disrupted."

Besides the proposed private housing, there are two large public housing projects planned for Brooklyn and Queens, and about $47,000,000 for new schools, the Mayor said. He added that $15,000,000 would be spent for a new Criminal Courts Building and $6,000,000 for a hospital.

Building labor had the power to aid such projects materially through standardization of conditions, the Mayor declared. He suggested that employment on a yearly basis would eliminate many of the problems. Perhaps, he added, the work could be pooled on some basis. Quick settlement of jurisdictional disputes among the unions was another problem which should be solved, he said.

Cites Difficulties

Illustrating some of the difficulties inherent in the existing situation, Mayor La Guardia declared that some of the building trades worked on a six-hour day, while others had a seven-hour day and still more worked eight hours. It was exceedingly difficult to co-ordinate large-scale building efforts under such confusion, and the unions should solve it by deciding upon a standard day, he said. If this were done, the problem of overlapping shifts would be removed, the Mayor thought.

At the same time, the Mayor severely criticized the policy of paying building labor on an occasional job basis rather than on a regular income standard.

"The net effect is that workers do not get the security of a regular job and prospective builders hesitate to undertake construction because of the large costs involved," the Mayor remarked. "Inadequate provision thus is made for building needs in the future and unemployment is encouraged. It is a vicious cycle."

Rockefeller on Neighborliness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. Y., April 5—Neighborly co-operation—not high-powered spending favored in "various quarters"—is what is needed in the United States today to meet social and economic problems, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller.

"When my father first became interested in the oil business, chaos reigned, and competition had run wild, almost to the point of complete suicide," he told a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Irvington, Tarrytown, and North Tarrytown at the Westchester Country Club here last night. Mr. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller 3d, were the guests of the Chamber at its tenth annual dinner.

"I want to say with all the emphasis at my command that in my judgment the principle of high-pressure spending and unco-operative living are fundamentally unsound, and if followed, will slowly, but surely, undermine the character of the individual and lead to the downfall of those nations and groups that follow them," he continued.

"You may wonder why I speak at such length on these two principles of co-operation and economy. I do so because I want to record my profound belief in them and in their fundamental importance looking toward the ultimate well-being of both the individual and society.

"In taking this position I am fully conscious of the fact that just the opposite doctrines are at present being vigorously and widely advocated in various quarters. Spending rather than saving is not only advocated, but is almost glorified as a high duty, while in opposition to co-operation, the exaltation of selfish individualism, whether among men, groups or nations, is the vogue of the moment.

"Narrow nationalism is today making the world an armed camp and raising every man's hand against his neighbor. With every passing day, with every new invention which increases the rapidity of travel, the ease of communication, co-operation among men and neighbors becomes constantly more important."

Dr. Joseph E. Hughes, President of the Chamber, who presided, presented a silver plaque to Mr. Rockefeller in expression of appreciation of what he and his family have done to further the civic and economic progress of the villages.

Farm Bureau Head Sees Hope in Future

By Edward A. O'Neal
President of the American Farm Bureau Federation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There's peasantry among the cotton growers of the South. In the rest of the country farm tenancy does not drop to that extreme.

The trouble in the South is not due to tenancy, but to the one-crop system and excessive swings in the price of cotton. The cause is economic.

I feel the new farm law will do more for southern sharecroppers and for tenants throughout the country, by increasing the income of agriculture, than any tenancy legislation.

Hamtramck Plant Held By C. I. O. Sit-Downers

DETROIT, April 5 (AP)—Sit-down strikers of the C. I. O.-affiliated United Automobile Workers held the bonalite division of the Swedish Crucible Steel Company in suburban Hamtramck today demanding a new working agreement. The plant employs about 125 persons. Union and company officials said the strike was called after a union contract was not renewed.

Lawmakers Visit Plane

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Members of Congress inspected the Army's biggest bombing plane, under the guidance of Louis B. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. They were the only civilians permitted aboard by a military guard, which was thrown about the machine on its arrival here. The bomber was built at the Boeing Plant at Seattle. It has been accepted by the Army after tests of more than six months.

Duluth Guild Pickets Paper for Closed Shop

DULUTH, Minn., April 5 (AP)—American Newspaper Guild pickets marched around the Duluth News-Tribune and Herald plant for the second day in their strike for a "Guild Shop." Officials of the papers said 88 of 89 Guild members are out, including all reporters, but regular editions of the papers are being published by a "meager staff." Mechanical crews are not affected.

No negotiations have been undertaken since the strike was voted Sunday. The management of the paper contends the Guild is bound by a contract, expiring May 31, which does not provide for giving Guild members preference in employment.

Anglo Cash for Japan?

Japan hopes to obtain American and British capital to help develop the newly conquered areas in China, Japanese economists and officials say.

Michigan Strike In Power Company Plants Is Closed

DETROIT, April 5 (AP)—The Consumers Power Company exercised full control today over its plants—an authority seized previously by C. I. O. union strikers—and mediators undertook to clear up loose ends remaining from the strike settlement.

Strikers relinquished possession of 13 power plants in large Michigan cities late yesterday upon accepting a compromise which revived for four months an expired agreement with the company, but there still remained for solution the puzzle presented by three unions' claims to bargaining rights.

This puzzle was turned over to the National Labor Relations Board, an observer to 10½ hours of continuous conference under Gov. Frank Murphy's guidance which eventually brought forth the agreement. Plants were returned to company control almost directly. Strikers had seized them Friday night but continued operations to consumers.

The Labor Board must act on a problem of apparently as much importance as the demands of the Utilities Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O. affiliate, which called the strike last Friday night to enforce a contract renewal and head off "wage reductions."

Two other unions, both parties to the peace conference, claim majority memberships among consumers power employees. One is the American Federation of Labor's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the other the Independent Power Workers Association.

Governor Murphy, who hastened home from a Florida vacation to direct the settlement parley, promised all three unions the board would conduct plant elections within 60 days. Frank Bowen, regional NLRB Director, said the matter would be placed first on the Board's docket.

In itself, this set up another issue —whether the C. I. O. union's extended agreement would prevail the full four months despite a victory in the election by either of its rivals. F. N. Harris, international A. F. of L. representative, said Governor Murphy assured him that "if we (the A. F. of L.) win, the present contract will be voided as soon as the new one is drawn, regardless of whether the four-month period has expired."

The extended agreement between Consumers Power and the Utilities Workers Organizing Committee duplicated the original pact, which expired April 1, except for clauses allowing for wage changes in event of an employee's promotion or demotion and a company pledge not to discriminate against strikers.

Doctor Lists Fear As Disease Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 — Removal of causes of fear and worry is an important factor in the treatment of many diseases, Dr. Martin E. Rehfuss, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, asserted at the Philadelphia County Medical Clinic.

"Plan deliberately," he said, "to help your patients adjust themselves to life. If you could only write a few large checks and correct marital disturbances, you would find the sick stomachs of your nervous patients amazingly quick in taking up their work.

"With the stock market out of sight, politics a question mark, and future security a matter of doubt, people are worrying. And I know from 30,000 fluoroscopic examinations that digestive disturbances of the most diverse nature can occur from nervous conditions.

"Find out if your patient likes his wife, likes his work, and if he spends more than he earns. Campaign deliberately to adjust him to his environment."

The possibility of error in hasty diagnosis was pointed out by Dr. George E. Pfahler of Graduate Hospital, when he flashed one clinical X-ray photograph on the screen. "There's no one in this room," he declared, who wouldn't diagnose cancer from this picture. But it isn't that at all. It's a mass of peanut butter sandwich that the patient ate contrary to instructions."

Glider Rises 6300 Feet; Sets American Record

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 5 (AP)—Maj. Walter M. Williams, Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics, said Lieut. Lewin Barringer established an unofficial American record for gliders at Monteagle, Tenn.

Lieutenant Barringer reached an altitude of 6,300 feet yesterday, Major Williams said, adding that the old record was 6,200 feet. "He soared for three hours over a 10-mile area and could have stayed up longer had time permitted."

Lieutenant Barringer, a representative of the Soaring and Gliding Society of America, came to Tennessee Sunday to test several sites for a possible course suitable for international glider competition.

Lamas Says Both Americas Must Support Democracy

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Is on a 20,000-Mile Airplane Survey of Latin America

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The "great battle which civilization has to face" between the democratic conception of government and systems that suppress democracy, dwarfs all other issues in "this hour of the world," declares Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

Argentina's Nobel Peace Prize winner, who has been among the most prominent Foreign Ministers in Argentine history, feels so deeply on the question of preserving genuine democracy that he is willing to accept even the Monroe Doctrine, if necessary, "in its most noble postulate."

This he defines as:

"The defense of America's political institutional system against the perturbatory incursion of European doctrines and dictatorships."

Not even his most critical political foes question his sincerity on this point. He has even been critical of trends within his own Country which he considered veering away from pure democracy.

Common Consultation

The admission of any utility at all in the Monroe Doctrine is a significant thing for Dr. Lamas to do, for he carefully rejects it as anything more than a unilateral declaration of the United States, and opposes its interpretation as having a regional character.

Alliances among the American nations are also opposed. Common consultation "in hours of crisis" is the point beyond which Dr. Lamas feels it would be "a mistake to go." But he does feel that the American nations have reached the point of common consultation, and that "America should be a uniform democracy."

"The mission of the United States," he said, "is to shelter and protect in America the republican and democratic system, following the criterion that Jefferson suggested to Monroe when the latter had to respond to the consultation of George Canning.

"In my opinion, the defence of democratic civilization corresponds to the same triangle that assured the independence of the Latin-American republics, to the union of these with England and the United States to defend democratic institutions from adverse doctrines."

Suspicions Dissipated

The visits of Presidents of the United States, and of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Latin American countries have "dissipated suspicions and engendered sympathies." Between such visits, Dr. Lamas warns against the loss of good feeling that might result from any subtle return to policies of intervention in internal affairs of Latin American nations.

It was this action of intervention, in his opinion, which must bear responsibility for the major share of former suspicions of motives actuating the United States.

Another field in which Dr. Lamas, in common with most Argentine leaders, feels that the United States is still open to the charge of pretending, is the failure by the United States Senate to ratify the pending Sanitary Convention with Argentina. The point of view he expresses has constantly reached the writer in Argentina. It is that the State Department genuinely desires ratification of the convention, which would remove an artificial and arbitrary ban on importation of all Argentine meat of certain categories. But Argentines feel that the United States Senate, in refusing to ratify, is hiding behind a sanitary clause in order to keep out Argentine meat from a solely commercial motive.

Removal of this situation, many Argentines assure, would pave the way to conclusion of a commercial accord in which the United States would stand to gain.

Mixed Feelings

Dr. Lamas, whose name has become better known abroad than that of any contemporary Latin American, fulfills all the refined and aristocratic appearance that has come to be associated with him. A visitor goes to meet him with mixed feelings, for in Latin American countries Dr. Lamas does not enjoy the unspotted reputation for devotion to peace that generally goes abroad with his position as Nobel Peace Prize winner. There appears some substantial basis for the allegation that he has at times allowed the personal equation to hinder or delay the very work for which he was awarded the Peace Prize.

Much of his unpopularity in Latin America can of course be traced to the way he has dominated the diplomatic scene. Certain unfortunate personal mannerisms — abruptness, inflexibility, the absence of a smile or of a sense of humor at saving moments—are also readily blamed for the tarnish on his popularity.

But when all allowance is made for valid criticism, Dr. Lamas completes his term as Foreign Minister with a formidable record of accomplishment. Fighting in the Chaco actually was ended; the relations of Argentina and Brazil were brought to a new period of cordiality by reciprocal visits of Presidents Justo and Vargas; the Pan American Commercial Conference and the Buenos Aires Peace Conference were held; visits by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull to Buenos Aires swept not only Argentina but all of Latin America into a new enthusiasm and respect for the United States—to name only a few of the outstanding events.

Dr. Lamas impresses a visitor as in his prime, active and elastic of step. While feeling that the Latin American criticisms of him should be put on record for the information of his admirers abroad, the writer cannot but feel that smoke and even some shortcomings cannot hide the burning of a flame undoubtedly devoted to democracy and peace. His political future appears uncertain, for his retirement is not due to physical infirmity.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

'The King of Nowhere'

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. James Bridie, author of "The King of Nowhere," which has received its first performance at the Old Vic, is no Tybalt among dramatists. He neither fights nor writes by the "book of arithmetic." He would be disqualified on the ground of technique by any self-respecting correspondence school. Judging from his practice in such plays as "The Anatomist," "Marriage Is No Joke," and his present piece, he considers the rules of dramatic construction as old-fashioned as declaring war. He smashes all the canons of correct play-writing; which can be done safely only by a very big gun indeed. In fact, it is unlikely that Mr. Bridie will ever produce a good play; but he may some day write a great one.

He has the faculty for saying things which, while arising strictly out of the matter of his plot, suddenly transcend the precise business in hand, and throw wide windows that open on unexpected horizons. This is a capacity possessed by few dramatists.

Mr. Bridie has other, and more specifically theatrical, virtues. Like the great actors of the past, he has an eye for an entrance. Talma, the Frenchman who once played to a pit of kings, would never allow anyone to get onto the stage before him, it is said, because this distracted attention from himself. Wilson Barrett, on the other hand, who is remembered even now for the success, especially in the provinces, of "The Sign of the Cross," held opposite views. It was his practice to come on comparatively late in the first act, after a crescendo of excitement and preparation had been worked up.

* * *

Mr. Bridie belongs to the Barrett (Wilson not Wimpole) school. Before his principal character enters, he sets the stage with care. A young woman in a darkened West End flat is talking with suppressed excitement to a doctor about her husband, who is subject to hallucinations. He is a celebrated actor, and they are waiting for him to come home after an evening performance. Suddenly the door is thrown open, and he stands on the threshold. It is Mr Laurence Olivier, wearing a trilby hat and an overcoat. There is nothing unusual in that. But there is something very unusual indeed about his face. It is white with flour like a clown's, and his red lips are an inch thick. The explanation, of course, is quite simple. Frank Vivaldi has come home without taking off his make-up. But it is a startling moment.

The drama is necessarily an art that calls for great compression. One of the tests of a dramatist, therefore, is his ability to pack great matter into little room, to make a gesture or a line do the work of entire speeches. No better example of this capacity could be found than the last few words of "The King of Nowhere."

* * *

This by no means exhausts the list of Mr. Bridie's merits; but it is time to come to his defects. His story is confused. He has such a wealth of ideas that they jostle one another, and prevent his thinking out clearly the human relations of his characters. One cannot tell, for example, whether Vivaldi's wife was in love with him or not. His hero is an instrument whereon anyone can play any tune he pleases. He is a resounding mouthpiece for other men's ideas; and so, at the behest of a middle-aged maiden lady (Miss Marda Vanne) he becomes a dictator; but he is equally ready, at the suggestion of the dry, humorous, bubble-deflating doctor, Mr. Alexander Knox (a beautiful performance, this), to become the inmate of a private home for the mentally deranged. Perhaps that is where all dictators should be—such is one of Mr. Bridie's suggestions; and perhaps the doctor is clipping the wings of an eagle. Mr. Bridie comes to no fast decision. He is content to start a hundred stimulating thoughts on dictatorship, and character, and the ends and aims of life.

Mr. Olivier is one of the finest of young English actors, a player of enormous force and eloquence. Some critics see little beauty in his speech; to me his voice is one of the most moving I have ever heard. His Vivaldi is a performance of power and subtlety.

London's other recent plays are worth little notice. "Surprise Item," by Cyrus Brooks, was an attempt to show how a shop assistant like Kipps would react to the world of the Prisoner of Zenda. It was crudely written, and unamusing. Mr. Ronald Squire and Miss Yvonne Arnaud have a great popular success in "Plan for a Hostess," at the St. Martain's. It is by Mr. Tom Browne, but it hardly smacks of Rugby, at any rate in the days of Dr. Arnold. The theme is so unpleasant that it is not redeemed even by the skill of its players.

American Block Prints

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The flavor of America is in the twelfth annual exhibition of block prints at the Philadelphia Print Club, and it is a flavor to suit many different tastes, ranging from delight in the superficial to preoccupation with elemental emotions.

The extraordinary variety of the American print is one of its healthiest aspects. Nothing is too great, nothing too small for the native print maker to tackle.

Epic in approach is Paul Landacre's "Death of a Forest," a forest fire composition that combines the beautiful and the awesome. There is beauty in the smell of smoke and the licking of flames against the dark majesty of mountains; yet the artist makes you feel the relentlessness of fire as an element of destruction.

At an opposite pole in perception are such prints as Fred Becker's "Elevated Station" and "Guitar Player," in which interest centers in amusing trivialities—in the rapid movement of the player's fingers as he picks at the strings, and in the Japanese-pagoda-like tracery of an elevated station.

The episodic character of such expression finds natural outlet in a linear treatment, white or black; while the greater depth of Landacre's message is fortified by basic appreciation for form, found subtly in "Death of a Forest," and more obviously in an admirable standing nude.

* * *

A touch of humor—rare in this annual—crops out in two prints by Grace Albee, "Contents of a Small Boy's Pocket" and "Housing Problem," the latter having won her the Art Alliance print prize earlier in the season. Amusing, also, with hint of the Renaissance, is "Centaur" by Boris Artzbasheff; while Fiske Boyd veers toward the satiric in his "The Gay Party."

An interesting phase of this year's annual is the emergence of the Southern artist to a place in the sun. Anna Heywood Taylor of Charleston, S. C., was awarded the Mildred Boericke prize of $75 for "Harvesting Rice," a print striking in contrasts, playing white against black and black against white. Other noteworthy Southern prints include "Cuttin' Sugar Cane," by Bernice Jamieson, and "in Virginia, 1937," by Norman Kent.

Print-making has swept the country during the last decade, spurred in no small degree by the activities of Federal Art Project print shops. As a result East meets West and North meets South. The wide geographic range of subject matter is indicated in such prints as "Tobacco Country" by E. Hubert Deines; "Ozark Kitchen" by Bernard Peter Schardt; "Russian Town, San Francisco," by Charles Surendorf; Todros Geller's first honorable mention winning print, "South of Chicago," and "Near Franconia, New Hampshire," a mention print by I. J. Sanger.

* * *

Eli Jacobi and Oscar Wiessbuch also claimed mention with "Three Men" and "Fields in Spring" respectively.

Except for the Boericke prize, all honors went to men associated with the Federal Arts Projects.

As a cross-section of American print making this annual is thoughtful in tone, but less plagued than some of its predecessors with rabid prints of propaganda complexion. Even lynching has quieted down in Michael J. Gallagher's interpretation to an unimpassioned design basis.

Interest in the human being as such is still strong, however. The mention winning "Three Men" is a study of angular unemployed types; while Isaac Friedlander's "Vanquished," with its bent young men, attempts to express in art terms what depression can do to the outlook of a man.

Other prints, less pointedly personal, include Salvatore Pinto's "Locomotive" and "Mills"; Wharton Esherick's design analysis of a great amphitheater in "Concert-Meister" and such exquisite bits of craftsmanship as landscapes and miniatures by Asa Cheffetz and Thomas W. Nason.

On View at the Art Institute of Chicago

"Watertown," by Norman MacLeish

Chicago Artists' Annual

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The annual exhibition of Chicago artists, now showing at the Art Institute, seems to be a rather better show than last year's. There are not nearly so many propaganda pictures, and not so many of the exhibitors take such obvious pleasure in being misunderstood. Perhaps the jury had something to do with this, but as they have succeeded in getting a fair cross-section of what is being done in this part of the country, it may be that the sad and wan, as well as the deliberately hopeless picture is going out of style.

This is all to the good. Some people believe that artists are like children, and never grow up; that they take a keen delight in feeling that they are different and can never be understood, and then cannot realize how unattractive they and their works are when they are in such a mood. Then the public is blamed for not buying their pictures. If a picture doesn't sell just because it is good, it is an isolated phenomenon in the world of merchandising. And it should be remembered that pictures are all potential merchandise, and some few are works of art as well.

It is refreshing, then, to find that a good many of the pictures in this exhibition could be lived with successfully and without a feeling of depression. One of the artist's missions may well be to give us something pleasant to think about and something beautiful to dream about. The only authority I have for such a statement is the work and the records of the lives of the great masters of all ages who earnestly strove to please their public (probably no more intelligent than the public of the present day), and did not find this at all inconsistent with the production of pictures, sculpture and other art objects of the highest quality.

* * *

In judging this exhibition one should remember that alone, of the three big annual shows at the Art Institute, this has no invited works of art; everything has been passed by the jury, so that the level is determined solely by the works the artists chose to submit.

The paintings show all possible variety: the sculpture is more limited in scope. Simple portrait heads predominate, but these are of good quality, and there is solidity of modelling and seriousness of purpose. Two fairly large figures, one called "Mother," by Charles Umlauf, and the other "American Girlhood," by John Fabion, make a favorable impression for straightforwardness of design and simplicity of execution. Umlauf's work won the Eisendrath Prize of $100. At the other end of the scale is a tiny wood carving by Eunice Grubb of a fawn, a charming little creature. All three of these sculptors were former students of the Institute School, one the winner of a travelling fellowship.

* * *

The first prize, the Logan Medal, and $500, was won by Norman Macleish for "Watertown," a number of barren brick buildings on a river side. It is a well-designed pattern of handsome, rich colors, but without any particular inspiration. Gertrude Abercrombie won the $300 Armstrong prize for "Slaughter House Ruins at Aledo." Miss Abercrombie loves the bizarre, but in spite of her melancholy predilections, she has produced here a handsome piece of design, by far the best piece of work she has yet shown. Nicola Ziroli shows three well-painted canvases, one of which, a redheaded "Girl With Wet Hair," won a well-deserved award, the Bartels Prize of $300.

Francis Chapin, a consistent prize winner, got the $300 Brower prize for a handsome piece of color, "Sun in a Side Street," a scene in the poorer part of Chicago and not in the least depressing. Charlotte Major won the Clusmann prize of $200 for a composition half landscape, half still-life, and entirely imaginative, called "My Grandfather." Russell Woeltz won the Carr prize of $100 for a landscape along the city lake shore, handsome in color and free in handling. Benjamin S. Kane won the Municipal Art League prize of $100 for a portrait of a painter. This prize is awarded by a jury of the League, generally made up of laymen. It is easy to see why they chose this picture: it is well drawn, directly painted and evidently looks like the sitter, as most portraits have done. To be sure it lacks the imaginative quality which a painter of more experience might have introduced, but I can understand the committee's point of view and can sympathize with it.

* * *

Among some charming pictures one might mention Joseph Allworth's "White Satin," a fine still-life; Warren Belling's springlike "Highway in the Hills"; Lester Bentleys two somber but thoughtful canvases, "Georgia Cracker No. 2" and "Seven Generations"; Elizabeth Engelhard's "Mary Had a Little Dog"; France Foy's "Afternoon Coffee," one of her best canvases; Irma René Koen's winter landscape, "From My Studio Window"; George Laisner's "Landscape Mood No. 3"; Robert Lifvendahl's "Polo Players"; Alice Mason's Anemones"; Dorothy Niman's landscape, "The Bridge Over and the Hill Up," and Tunis Ponsen's airy "Grant Park Harbor." To be sure, there are many weak and some very poor pictures in the show, but 10 per cent of interesting things is a rather high average.

A Living Newspaper on the Constitution is being written by three playwrights attached to the National Service Bureau of the Federal Theater—Harry Callen, Isidore Reuben, and Martha Worthington.

"Golden Boy," Clifford Odets's stage success, now in its fifth month on Broadway, has been purchased by Columbia Pictures Corporation.

A Raeburn Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Of the season's contributions to the interest in the eighteenth-century British portraits, the most important so far is the show of 18 examples by Sir Henry Raeburn, the eminent Scottish painter, which the Jacques Seligmann Galleries have just opened here. This is a loan exhibition, drawing most of its pictures from prominent private collections, and arranged, incidentally, as a benefit for the Adopt-a-Family Committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. As Raeburns such as these are not frequently shown nowadays, the event should attract many visitors.

The subjects include both men and women of distinction in the English and Scottish life of the period. Having their portraits painted was indeed for the aristocratic Briton of the eighteenth century as much a traditional necessity as being fitted for the military service, or for the law, or to follow the hounds. In the present show there are at least three "military" portraits, one naval celebrity, an eminent jurist and more than a few noblemen and noblewomen. And they are, for the most part, brilliantly characterized.

Raeburn's fame as a portrait painter may, of course, be expected to endure along with that of the best of his colleagues in the English portrait school. His sound technique, his broad and vitalizing brushwork, are indeed as inseparable from his success as the unquestionable ability he shows in realizing the characters and personalities of his sitters, and giving them the appearance of vigorous life. One always thinks of Raeburn in terms of his life-giving directness, and the exhibition here is stimulating chiefly for that reason. It is also notable for its inclusion of several works more imposing and distinguished than the others, which fall into the class of routine though excellent portraits.

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In his military portraits, for example, Raeburn finds his best opportunities as a colorist, and for the expression of the heroic moods generally credited to men of eminence in the military and naval profession. The fine, erect figure of "General Andrew Hay," in the canvas lent by Mrs. Payne Whitney, is admirably painted and has a dignity appropriate to the subject's rank and recorded achievements. Similarly notable also are the dashing figure of "General Sir William Maxwell," an officer of Revolutionary War renown, and the exuberant "Admiral Lewis Somerled McDonnell," both lent by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field. It is noted, however, that Raeburn, who painted the scarlet regimentals of his generals with splendid brilliance, also found the sober character of a country squire appealing to him. Such a character is portrayed with excellent restraint in the "Sir Patrick Inglis, Bart.," which James M. Johnston has lent.

Unlike the other English portrait painters, whose feminine subjects are generally considered preferable, Raeburn's paintings of men are usually favorites. An exception here might easily be made, however, of the "Lady Hepburn" belonging to William B. Harding, so gracefully is she portrayed in the subtly brushed canvas which belongs among the artist's most formal and sensitive characterizations. Of the eighteen portraits shown, six are of women, and some are very simply painted, like the "Mary Smith" whose features emerge luminous and clear from the dark-colored background, and the "Miss Elizabeth Dalrymple," all in white against a landscape background.

* * *

Somewhat more familiar to the public generally are the Cézannes composing the loan exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Gallery, a group of 21 landscapes, portraits and still-lifes presented also as a benefit, for the institution for dependent and underprivileged children known as Hope Farm. This is not, it must be said, a completely representative affair, nor could it be, considering the intimate nature of the gallery. But some excellent Cézannes are included, such as the celebrated "Card Players" of the Stephen C. Clark collection, the large and smoothly painted "Pommes et Primevères" from the Adolph Lewisohn, the spacious "La Montagne Sainte-Victoire au Grand Pin" belonging to the Phillips Memorial Gallery, and the Chicago Art Institute's charming and sensitive "Fleurs et Fruits."

The exhibition sketches out the various developments in Cézanne's style from 1873, when as a young man he was working conventionally enough in the subtle plein air process of the Impressionists, to the end of his career. Most of the canvases, however, belong to the decade of 1873-1883, which marks off significantly the initial growth of the idea of formalization which Cézanne conceived as the final justification of impressionism. Belonging to this time, and one of the most charming, is the landscape of 1882, "Le Pont et le Barrage à Pontoise."

Two still-lifes, both dated before 1877, "Le Pot de Pommes" and "Pommes et Gateaux," are on display for the first time in this country. The "Vase de Fleurs" of 1875, lent by the Denver Museum, the "Portrait du Père de l'artiste" of 1876, and the small "Chemin sous Bois" of 1882, a lovely little study of a forest vista, though they have been here some time, have not been exhibited previously. A single water color, a vigorous portrait of the artist's friend de Vallier, is noted in the display. It is, incidentally, one of the last works of Cézanne, painted in 1906.

C. B.

A New Work From Bartók

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

We have recently heard a series of interesting novelties in the Vienna concert halls. Of these, Bartók's new "Music for Stringed Instruments" is the most important. The orchestral setting is extremely original. In addition to two complete string orchestras, which as independent instrumental groups are placed opposite each other, there are harp, celesta, piano, drum, xylophone and other percussion instruments. No wind instruments are used. With these restricted means it is amazing what a variety of combinations — ranging from the finest delicacy to the harshest dissonance—and what varied color are produced by the composer.

The work is also distinguished by its wealth of contrast in both melody and form. Though its four movements are to some extent undoubtedly connected with the motifs, there is a greater contrast in character and method of expression than is usual in symphonic works. Recurrent transitions from introspective thought to sections vital with rhythm are reminiscent of Beethoven's late quartets. A long drawn out, meditative Fugue, a stormy Allegro in sonata form as second movement, a lovely, dreaming Adagio—to which the tonal colors of celesta and percussion instruments lend an impressionistic quality—and a Finale of an orgiastic wildness are molded into a convincing whole. We are indebted to the conductor, Oswald Kabasta, for introducing us to this extraordinary work in an excellent performance given at one of the concerts of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde.

* * *

Egon Wellesz's new symphonic Suite entitled "Prospero's Beschwörungen" (Invocations), was heard for the first time at a Philharmonic concert under Bruno Walter. It is the most beautiful and the most mature music Wellesz has written. In five movements we are given pictures of "The Tempest," "Ariel's Song," "Caliban," and "Ferdinand and Miranda." The suite is distinguished in expression and technically interesting; it sounds extremely well. The two last movements are the most effective, with the grotesque description of the monster Caliban, terminating in an amusing dance, followed by the tender love scene of the Finale which fades away into a pianissimo. The performance was admirable and the work had a great success.

Franz André, the Belgian composer, brought some new works from Belgium and France. He began with a brilliant, extremely effective "Allegro Symphonique" by Marcel Poot. This was followed by Van Durme's "Orchestral Ballad," which the gifted young composer has dedicated to the memory of Alban Berg. We then heard Milhaud's enchanting "Suite Provençale" and the rarely given "L'Exil," a short symphonic poem by the famous violinist, Eugène Ysaÿe. Although the piece is written only for violin and violas it sounds magnificent. Ravel's "La Valse" brought the interesting concert to a close.

* * *

A concert devoted to the memory of Ravel was given by Scherchen's Ars Viva Orchestra. "Daphnis et Chloé," "Ma Mère L'Oye" and the "Boléro" were the chief items on the program. The performances were excellent. One cannot but admire the feats Scherchen has achieved with his youthful orchestra. Recently he gave us a program made up of first performances of works by Austrian composers: a "Symphonic Movement" by Viktor Korda, a Suite for violin by Hans Ewald Heller, one movement from Hauer's "Twelve-Tone Suite" op. 73 (for nine solo instruments) and Otto Jokl's "Suitensatz." Of these composers Hauer is probably the most original and Heller the most amusing.

Alfred Cortot's transcription of Chopin's F minor Concerto might also be considered a novelty. He appeared this time not only as the masterly interpreter of the piano part, but as also responsible for a rearrangement of the orchestral score. Needless to say, Cortot makes no alterations in the composition. But the meager orchestral movement is now richer and more sonorous and the whole work is thereby greatly improved.

Ed. Note: Since this article was written, Scherchen has left Austria, and the Ars Viva Orchestra has been disbanded; according to news reports.

Some Orchestral Novelties

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Recent Philharmonic - Symphony programs indicate a springtime policy of "popularization," but it must be admitted the public response has not been any too encouraging, at any rate if one is to trust to the appearance of Carnegie Hall at ordinary subscription performances. The concerts of March 26, evening, and March 27, afternoon, both had Gregor Piatigorsky as a special attraction, and there can be no question about the excellence of his playing of the solo part in the Schumann Cello Concerto.

Both programs offered Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture and excerpts from Deems Taylor's opera, "Peter Ibbetson," denominated for concert use, "Inn Music" and "Dream Music." The symphonies were definitely of the kind the public is supposed to like, being Tchaikovsky's Fourth on the former occasion and Brahms's Second (which seems to be vying Sibelius's Second to be the symphony of the season) on the latter.

Of course John Barbirolli was conductor of these concerts, as he was again on the evening of March 30, when he spiced the program with real novelties. First there came a "School for Scandal" Overture by the gifted young nephew of Mme. Louise Homer, Samuel Barber, who was present to acknowledge the applause. Mr. Barber, who is only just 28, composed this overture six years ago—his first work for orchestra. And the orchestration, including a plentiful jingling of the triangle, is very good indeed. The music has spirit and dash, and there is no lack of tunefulness. It does not attempt, however, to recall musically the eighteenth century. Whether Mr. Barber would have done better to pay definite musical tribute to the century of the Sheridan comedy that inspired him must be a matter of individual opinion. The overture had not been previously performed in New York.

* * *

Later on Mr. Barbirolli treated the audience to an enlarged suite from William Walton's ballet "Façade," with its complement of nonsense verses by Edith Sitwell. The new numbers, heard for the first time in this country, are "Fanfare," "Scotch Rhapsody," "Country Dance," "Noche Espagnola" [sic], "Popular Song," and "Foxtrot," none of which struck one listener as being as diverting as the numbers in the original suite. Perhaps "Noche Espagnola" has the most musical worth and certainly it is the cleverest in its parody of Spanish and pseudo-Spanish pieces, including Ravel's "Boléro." If any members of the audience found this whole "Façade" a little too night-club-ish for symphonic presentation, they were obviously in a minority, for most of the fair-sized gathering laughed and clapped ther hands and appeared to be having a wonderful time generally.

The non-novelties on this program were the Third Symphony of Sibelius and a concert suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's hard-driven opera, "Le Coq d'Or." Technically the performance of the Sibelius work was among the better of the Philharmonic-Symphony's recent achievements, but I for one am unable to recognize in this music only serenity and joy, and as for the persistent rhythmic figure in the final movement, that becomes through reiteration positively exasperating.

* * *

In Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 31 Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra made known to New York four episodes from the second suite derived from Prokofieff's ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," but indisputably the audience cared a great deal more for the other numbers on the program—Haydn's G major Symphony, No. 88, and Brahms's C minor Symphony, No. 1. Throughout the concert the orchestral execution was of a high order, and Dr. Koussevitzky was particularly happy in his interpretation of the Haydn work.

On the evening of March 27 Lotte Lehmann gave in the Town Hall her last local recital of the season. I have heard the eminent soprano sing much better than she did on this occasion, though her warmth of feeling and personal authority were undeniable. The greater part of the recital was devoted to German Lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Hugo Wolf, and Richard Strauss. Mme. Lehmann's dramatic intensity found full scope in Schubert's "Doppelgänger" and as vocalist she was at her best in the same master's "Ständchen."

On the following evening I went over to the Brooklyn Academy of Music to hear Marian Anderson's first recital hereabouts this season. Some of her singing was absolutely engrossing, and in songs as different in character as Schubert's "Die Vögel" and "Der Tod und das Mädchen," in the latter of which her contralto descended easily to low D. She was also at her best in the Negro spirituals. On the other hand, in "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste" she was completely at sea. Her French, unlike her German, was poor, and showed no understanding of the tempi. Nor was she technically altogether equal to the rigorous demands of the music. Yet the different, but no less rigorous, demands of Sibelius's "Libelle" she met in the most proficient and accurate manner imaginable.

The Art of Christopher Wood

By Jan Gordon

London

As the Royal Academy approaches, exhibitions increase in number and importance. At the Leicester Gallery the now magistral Sickert seems to defy time and to grow more lissome with his brush as year on year passes. At the Lefevre Gallery William Roberts, who with his tubular and cylindrical humanity might have been thought the inventor of the most inhuman formula imaginable, keenly depicts the "low life" of London with an implacable cynicism but vivid virility and expressive color. At Tooth's Gallery one of the best collection ever seen in London of that sympathetic Bohemian, Modigliani, has been assembled. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors and the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors are in full possession of their home galleries. Both shows are characteristic but neither is breath-taking.

The Old London Exhibition, at Sir Philip Sassoon's house, and the third Maritime Exhibition at Colnaghi's Gallery, have stimulated competitors. There is a most interesting collection of old colored prints of English towns at Walker's Gallery; another good show of "Old London and Maritime Paintings," at Ackerman's Gallery, and some exciting bargains in "Maritime Paintings" at the Cooling Gallery.

There have also been some good shows of younger artists. The son of Sir Muirhead Bone, Stephen Bone, painter of one of the most striking landscapes at last year's Royal Academy, exhibits at the Redfern Gallery. Mervyn Peake, at the Calman Gallery, is a young painter with an imaginative and easily running pen, graphically descriptive with a touch of the subconscious, though always intelligible.

* * *

At the Brook Street Gallery the work of a young American painter, Arthur Ewart, has attracted, rightly, some attention. From Paris, where he worked in a full-colored palette, he came to London and with sympathetic realization changed his tonality to a powerful gamut of gray relieved only by notes of strong red or green; thus throwing original light on our much painted metropolis. At the White Gallery, two exhibitions of young artists, the Mousehole Group, containing but two, and the Fifth Group, with 19, bring to light some painters of much promise, the most brilliantly versatile of whom is undoubtedly Dek Sáyer, not yet 20 years old. An eye may be kept on the future productions of Evelyn Dunbar, Diana Murray Hill, Helen Page and Dane Maw.

The Royal Society of British Artists Gallery is at present in the possession of the Women's International Art Club, which, following its rule, has invited a representative selection of women's painting from another nation, this year Hungary. The quality of the British exhibitors is excellent, though a little over-serious and intensive perhaps. The rather happy ease of the Hungarians makes a charming contrast. Madam Eszter Hollos-Mattioni, who works in tempera, uses a conventionalized tonality with a modernistic calligraphic outline, as in "Women" or "The Bride." Edith Basch summarizes her forms to get character, as in "Italian Mother and Children," while Noemi Ferenczy has invented a light water color method on half-transparent paper which has a quality all its own. The section was organized by Miss Tersci Zsigmondi, who was present at the opening ceremony by the Hungarian Minister.

* * *

Nevertheless the climax of all the March exhibitions was the large posthumous show of works by Christopher Wood, organized by the Redfern Gallery. Kit Wood, as he was popularly called, had a strange and all too short career. Son of a country doctor, he took up art against his father's wishes though with the support of his mother. Almost at once he attracted the attention of important men in the art world. His working life lasted but 10 years, during which he produced some 450 pictures and 400 drawings. Of these more than half have been gathered at the New Burlington Galleries, where they make a remarkable collection.

To estimate the exact position that Christopher Wood will be given may be still too early. The pictures, vividly personal, of Breton or Cornish fishing scenes, of rich, sonorous flower pieces and of occasional weird fantasies have very cleverly the note of the day. When that note has become a little passé, as inevitably it must do, we can only guess what preservative quality will reside in Christopher Wood's poetic lyricism and his almost magical sense of quality in paint. For my part I am tempted to place him in a category with and not far below that other extraordinary young English artist, Bonnington. The careers of these two were astonishingly alike. Each boy goes to Paris and is almost at once welcomed by the most advanced aesthetic circles of his day. Each composes works not exactly revolutionary, yet progressive, each is tempted to conceal his necessary inexperience by brilliant tricks, yet each undoubtedly influenced the idiom of his time. Each had enormous possibilities but ran also the dangers besetting too easy a brilliance.

The Films: Better or Worse?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Are the movies getting better or worse?" is a question often put. The answer is: "Yes"; or, to be less equivocal, "Both."

Good pictures are on the whole better, and poor pictures, if not worse, are at least less endurable. This is as much because we have seen them so many times as because they are actually inferior. When the few available dramatic situations are invariably bisected and reduced to fit the boy-meets-girl angle, it doesn't take much geometry to visualize the result. And when the equation is fitted out time after time with such familiars as gangsters, phony newspapermen, precocious infants, etc., it is not to be wondered that the "product" becomes at times less entertaining and less stimulating than a good problem in logarithms.

The Film Library of the Museum of Modern Art has, in recent years, been giving those interested an opportunity to see some of the cinema's past accomplishments. The amazing thing about many of these films—from an amateurish "Menilmontant" to D. W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation"—is not the great disparity between them and the modern films but the small advance that has been made in fundamentals. Photography is clearer and acting, in some cases, less exaggerated, but the film art of telling a story or stating an idea pictorially has advanced little.

More than 500 films were ground through Hollywood cameras in 1937, the majority of which were accounted for by eight studios—the "Big Eight." Small wonder that a good deal of duplication, imitation, shoddiness and mediocrity result.

Why is there no revolt? Habit and the predisposition of the public to play the doormat role are not the only answers. Failure in the film business is slower and more indirect than in the theater. The producer of a bad play—or at least, a play that the public does not want—shuts his eyes on Thursday night if he prefers not to see the closing of a play which opened hopefully on Monday.

It is different in the movies. The approximate weekly attendance in the United States alone is between 80,000,000 and 85,000,000 more or less placid patrons. This does not mean that every picture is seen by the 80 million. The revolt against bad pictures might be more imminent if that were true. But it does mean that even the most mediocre production gets a large enough audience to pay its way. The $2,000,000 artistic ventures and not the $150,000 pot boilers are the gambles.

Block booking and blind selling plus the rise of what is politely described as the "double feature" have helped to bring about this condition. Under the block booking system, the exhibitor is bound to show the number of films for which he has contracted from the distributor or else take a loss. Successive seasons of poor pictures from one distributor may drive exhibitors to a competitor. And enough such departures lead to bankruptcy or reorganization. This remedy is slow. But this, or some other penalty, imposed in the last resort by the public, is likely to result from too persistent a disregard of reasonable standards.

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Fascist Doctrine Spread in Syria By Berlin, Rome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAMASCUS—A section of the Syrian press is now devoting much space to the great increase in German propaganda in the Near East as a whole, and in this City in particular, which has taken place since the visit here last autumn of Baldur von Shirach, National Socialist Youth leader.

The propaganda seems to be designed to go hand in hand with that of Italy. Although the persons who direct this propaganda campaign here seem shy of giving information, there appears to be a division of labor among the Fascist powers. Having scored the greatest triumphs in their propaganda work among the youth, both at home and abroad, the Germans seem to be devoting themselves to youth work and are trying to win over the Syrian youth to the National Socialist philosophy, while the Italians are devoting their efforts to Government officials, businessmen, and journalists.

Accordingly, National Socialist agents have recently become active in organizing the Syrian youth in all sorts of political and semi-military clubs, modeled more or less along the usual National Socialist associations. Special effort is made to organize those numerous college and high school graduates who cannot find employment, although they have diplomas in their pockets.

A few years ago, when the number of educated young men was very small, a diploma was the key opening the door to a Government job and to a life of comfort and leisure. Now, however, there are all too many diplomaed young men; Government offices are filled to overflowing, and there are very few private industries to absorb the steadily increasing flow of educated youths. These young men offer a particularly attractive field for agitators because their problems appear very real, and the Germans seem to be scoring a certain measure of success among them.

So active has this propaganda become during the past months that a number of Arabic and native French newspapers have appealed to the French Government to take some action.

What political ends Germany seeks to accomplish in this part of the world beyond gaining a certain amount of prestige is difficult to say. This correspondent is convinced that the large sums of money now being spent here net amazingly little political results. On the other hand, the propaganda seems to be having a favorable effect on German trade with this part of the world. German exports to the Near East increased by 47 per cent in 1937 compared with the previous year.

Nevada Begins Crop Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Announcement has just been made that all-risk crop insurance is available to Nevada wheat growers under the Federal Crop insurance Act recently passed by Congress.

According to Thomas Buckman, Assistant Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Nevada wheat producers who take advantage of the new law will be assured up to three-fourths of the value of their average yearly crop. This year's harvests will fall within the law.

"Insurance costs will vary with the loss experience of the farmer and the amount of his coverage," Mr. Buckman said. "Premiums will be paid in wheat or its cash equivalent. It is expected that most of the premiums will be paid in the form of warehouse receipts.

Losses will be paid from reserves established through premiums. The reserves will be held in the form of stored wheat. In cases of loss, the Government will sell enough wheat to take care of the loss, and will reimburse the farmer in cash or wheat, according to his preference.

In order to protect wheat prices, the reserves will be held outside of the regular marketing channels. Wheat may be sold only to pay losses, except to prevent deterioration, in which case an equal amount of new wheat is placed in reserve.

Duplicate of Original Mint To Be Seen at California Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Controversy has arisen here over California's first mint in connection with plans for construction of "The Hall of the Mineral Empire" for the 1939 International Exposition.

Part of the "Treasure Mountain" exhibit of the mining industry will be a reconstruction of California's first mint. Much research was done to determine which was the first.

Wells Fargo & Co. asserted the first coins were stamped in San Francisco in 1854, researchers for Mining Exhibits, Inc., the non-profit corporation formed to co-ordinate between the Exposition and the mining industry, unearthed information that the first coin was stamped in 1851 at Moffat's Mint.

Furthermore, the investigator discovered information leading him to believe that not only were the coins issued by John L. Moffat on Feb. 20, 1851, the first minted in California, but that Moffat's Mint "was the Nation's first authorized private mint."

Mr. Moffat had been appointed, in 1849, United States Assayer for the State of California by President Taylor, and established an Assay Office on Commercial Street in San Francisco.

Then he filed a mining claim on Mount Ophir, mining the gold used in the first $50 coins issued in California under Government authority.

The Daily Alta California, printed on Feb. 21, 1851: a description of Mr. Moffat's $50 gold pieces:

"Hexagonal fifty-dollar gold pieces, manufactured under an Act of Congress, appointing a United States Assay Office in California, and made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, were first issued yesterday. These coins are legal tender and the coin of the United States Government to all intents and purposes. The coin contains upon one face an eagle in the center, around which are the words 'United States of America.' Just over the eagle is stamped '887 thous.' signifying the fineness of the gold; at the bottom is stamped '50 dolls.' The other face is ornamented with a kind of work technically called 'engine turning'; being a radii, extending from a common center, in which is stamped the small figures '50.' Around the edge is stamped the name of the United States Assayer."

As a fitting tribute to the first mint of California, the mining industry is building a duplicate of this tiny mint.

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The Home Forum

One Chinese Amah

IN PRIVATE, we called the little Chinese amah "Minnie Mouse." We could have said the name to her face, for that matter, because she didn't speak a word of English. And it suited her well—very well indeed. She was extremely small and thin, with a funny little bunched-up face, and the squeakiest voice in the world. Her movements were all scurrying ones; she fluttered about, almost on tiptoe, on her soft narrow little cloth shoes.

Her job was that of linen amah at the hotel in which we lived for many months after our arrival in Tientsin. She was in charge of the towels and sheets and pillow-cases, the tablecloths and the napkins, the boys' white robes, the cooks' aprons, and the porters' and coolies' uniforms. She worked in a room like a little penthouse on the roof, ceiling-high with shelves of clean folded linens, with a sewing-machine and a long table. She slept in the room, too, at night, for she was alone in the world. She felt very sorry for herself on that account. Because China, where so much is made of the family relationship, is the worst of all places to be without kin.

MINNIE MOUSE WAS a Christian; and, at the mission where she had been converted, she had been given the name of Maria: "Ma-lee-yah," she pronounced it, in the Chinese way. Once a post-card came, addressed to "Miss Maria Wang, Linen Amah, Imperial Hotel, Tientsin, China." It had been sent by a former mistress of hers, a German lady, and there was a picture of the Köln cathedral on the back of the card. The little amah carried it in her jacket for days, rapturously showing it to everyone. And we could not but smile when we thought of our Minnie Mouse, formally addressed as "Miss Maria Wang."

There were other amahs in the hotel—children's amahs and personal amahs employed by lady guests. When they were not on duty in their mistresses' suites, they all sat up in Minnie Mouse's workroom, mending and gossiping. Sometimes, from the top of the stairs, one could hear the clatter of their nasal voices, with the flat northern drawl, above the whir of the sewing-machine. The inevitable teapots kept them company, surrounded by a little flock of tea-bowls. Here they discussed the private affairs, the dispositions and the belongings of their employers, the circumstances of the other servants in the hotel, and the interests of their own families. Minnie Mouse reigned above them all as châteleine and hostess; and her thin peaked little voice, her shrill giggle, could often be heard above the thicker tones of the others. For she had a force of her own, in spite of her apparent meekness.

Minnie Mouse had few friends outside the building. And diversions for the lower-class Chinese woman, without education, are few—especially if she has no all-absorbing household to occupy her time. The little amah could not entertain herself by reading—for she did not know how to read. Her housework consisted chiefly of unrolling her bedding at night and rolling it up again in the morning, and of brewing herself an occasional pot of tea. She took her meals at a rudimentary Chinese restaurant a short way down the side street. There was little for her to do in her spare time; and often she was lonely.

WE USED TO see her on the warm summer evenings, standing by the hour on the roof of the hotel, looking down over the balustrade at the busy scene three stories below. Sometimes she would watch the traffic along the rue de France: motorcars, trams, rickshaws, bicycles, pedestrians—flowing on across the International Bridge. Sometimes, before the twilight became too thick, she would look down at the Japanese playing on the court of their Tennis Club behind the hotel, with a funny little man perched on a high stool, keeping score alongside the sooty hollyhocks. And sometimes she would watch the evening sampan traffic on the drab brown river, and the family life going on aboard the big cargo sampans which pulled up to the Bund for the night. There she could see the meals being cooked, and the families clustered in a little group in the stern, talking into the velvet dark—often to the strains of a seesaw two-string fiddle. She stood there hour after hour, on the big roof of the hotel—a small figure in her white jacket and black trousers, looking down.

ONE NIGHT THERE was a great treat for her. It was the French national holiday, the Quatorze Juillet, and a vast celebration was taking place in the French Concession. The streets were garnished with red, white and blue electric lights, the shop-fronts with tricolor flags and bunting. From five o'clock in the afternoon, streams of jabbering Chinese came pouring across the bridge, crowding the streets to watch the celebration. There were gorgeous fireworks, spouting rainbow fountains into the night sky. There was band music. There was an impressive parade, with the Annamite colonial troops making floats, and impersonating various symbolic objects, including a dragon—many yards long—that twisted and wriggled under its skin. Minnie Mouse was thrilled beyond words. She came pattering up to us, where we also watched from the rooftop, spilling out her excitement with such hysterical joy that her voice squeaked even more than usual. For a long time afterward, she talked about it whenever she saw us.

She was disappointed when we left the hotel to take a house of our own. She wept with embarrassing loudness, clinging to our sleeves and making us feel conspicuous indeed. We gave her a number of presents, discarded, in packing, which she proudly displayed about her workroom, and showed off to the other amahs.

AT CHINESE NEW YEAR time, she came out to our house to see us. She arrived stylishly in a rickshaw, dressed up in a padded robe of black silk. And as New Year gifts, she gave us each a pair of Chinese slippers—one for the master and one for the missie. They were flamboyant with peonies and butterflies and bats-of-happiness: pink, magenta, cerise, chartreuse, orange and yellow. She had made them herself—sitting up until late every night to embroider them, as she told us over and over. We had to put them on at once, with her help—though they felt uncomfortable on our Occidental feet. We, in turn, gave her presents, and served her with tea and cakes. And again she wept, and plucked at our sleeves, and assured us, in her twanging fiddle-string of a voice, that she missed us so much that she cried every day.

In confusion, we called in our dog. He remembered her, of course—for she had been kind to him at the hotel, feeding him with bits of doughy Chinese buns. She was flattered and touched when he fell upon her with an emotion equal to her own. Standing up, with his paws overpoweringly on her shoulders, he was as tall as she was, and weighed nearly as much. In his leaping eagerness to make her welcome, he knocked her backward into a large upholstered chair, and reposed ecstatically half in her lap, licking her face. She lay helpless against the cushion—giggling with delight, until she could giggle no more: a small twittering wisp of a Minnie Mouse, cast in a slapstick cartoon with the big laughing dog.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

By Courtesy of Childs Art Gallery, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE COMMON, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS: *From an Original Water Color Dated 1863*

NOTHING seems so utterly unreal as an old print of a place which we know intimately in its modern guise.

Prints of Boston Common, showing those expansive white slopes over which the harassed General Gage reluctantly permitted the boys and girls of the town to continue to coast; prints of Boston Common when the gracious white and yellow John Hancock House stood beside the State House and overlooked calmly pasturing cows—these interest and delight us, but we cannot quite believe it was ever like that.

With Salem Common, it is much the same. Today it is a dusty, confused, and crowded spot in the city of the Puritans, the witches, and the master mariners. Some of the exquisite square and high old houses still manage to hold their poise against the arrogant encroachments of the motor traffic. All the more welcome, then, this old print which reminds us of how the Common looked back in 1863: a delightfully quaint horsecar, two dapper riders on horseback and a couple driving in a buggy behind a spirited gray horse.

Yes, it is good for us to be reminded, even if we cannot entirely credit the authenticity of the reminder.

Henry Clay and His Oratorical Début

THERE was a merry family reunion at Versailles, twelve miles from Lexington, when Henry, the tow-haired boy of fifteen whom Elizabeth Clay Watkins had left behind in Virginia, arrived a man of twenty, changed and grown, ambitious to hang out his shingle as an attorney. . . . From his arrival in December, 1797, to March, 1798, he studied Kentucky's laws and court usages, spent some time with his mother at Versailles, and assisted Brown, Breckinridge, and other attorneys in preparing cases and in collecting debts.

His ready speech and quick wits were soon called into play. . . .

It was by oratory also that he first won the approval of Lexington. Upon his arrival he had joined the Junto, successor to the earlier Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, but he did not speak until he had familiarized himself with the great question then agitating Kentucky—the revision of the state constitution. One day his whispered remark that all had not been said on the subject was overheard, and he was urged to speak. Henry arose—and made a blundering beginning. Apparently the fledgling lawyer had been rehearsing in an imaginary courtroom, for he began with a loud "Gentlemen of the Jury!" Recovering himself, he launched into a fiery oration which established his reputation. Lawyer James Hughes, who was present at his oratorical début, remarked that the thin, fair-haired newcomer from Richmond had a fluent colloquial style, an uncommonly good voice, and sound republican principles.—From "Henry Clay," by BERNARD MAYO. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Music

I HAVE laid aside the pen,
And the paper is white
Like silence,
Like the first hour of night.
Music is here—
What words can be written
As beautiful as the note
Of a violin dreaming,
As clear as the voice of the trumpet?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Mysterious African Forest

AN AFRICAN Native Forest is a mysterious region. You ride into the depths of an old tapestry, in places faded and in others darkened with age, but marvellously rich in green shades. You cannot see the sky at all in there, but the sunlight plays in many strange ways, falling through the foliage. The grey fungus, like long drooping beards, on the trees, and the creepers hanging down everywhere, give a secret, recondite air to the Native forest. I used to ride here with Farah on Sundays, when there was nothing to do on the farm, up and down the slopes, and across the little winding forest-streams. The air in the forest was cool like water, and filled with the scents of plants, and in the beginning of the long rains when the creepers flowered, you rode through sphere after sphere of fragrance. One kind of African Daphne of the woods, which flowers with a small cream-coloured sticky blossom, had an overwhelming sweet perfume, like lilac, and wild lily of the valley. Here and there, hollow tree-stems were hung up in ropes of hide on a branch; the Kikuyu hung them there to make the bees build in them, and to get honey. Once as we turned a corner in the forest, we saw a leopard sitting on the road, a tapestry animal.

Here, high above the ground, lived a garrulous restless nation, the little grey monkeys. Where a pack of monkeys had travelled over the road, the smell of them lingered for a long time in the air, a dry and stale, mousy smell. As you rode on you would suddenly hear the rush and whizz over your head, as the colony passed along on its own ways. If you kept still in the same place for some time you might catch sight of one of the monkeys sitting immovable in a tree, and, a little after, discover that the whole forest round you was alive with his family, placed like fruits on the branches, grey or dark figures according to how the sunlight fell on them, all with their long tails hanging down behind them. They gave out a peculiar sound, like a smacking kiss with a little cough to follow it; if from the ground you imitated it, you saw the monkeys turn their heads from one side to the other in an affected manner, but if you made a sudden movement they were all off in a second, and you could follow the decreasing swash as they clove the treetops, and disappeared in the wood like a shoal of fishes in the waves.—From "Out of Africa," by ISAK DINESEN. (New York: Random House.)

Spring Pastoral

WINTER—spring, with one brief thaw between,
Emerging like a moth from its cocoon
With beautiful abruptness. Budded green
Responds to rising sap. Men search the moon
For ancient tokens. Plowshares bite the soil,
Upturning rolls of good earth to the sun.
Rough-handed farmers whistle as they toil,
Recalling other harvests. Robins run
Along the furrows, earning what they find.
The air grows sweet with promises of spring.
Hopes seed and ripen in the planter's mind
As horses, straining to their collars, swing
And stretch as straight as thought from east to west—
Until a horn calls man and beast to rest.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

A Wealth of Rare Books

IN THE library the grey pinewood shelves also bore witness to the continuity of English life in its books. Elizabethan and Jacobean folios and quartos, leather bound, stood where they had been placed by the first Roger. To these the noble succession of three hundred years and more had been added. The Vaceys had never been book collectors, but almost without exception they had indulged a natural taste for the best in the literature of their own time, adding one notable work after another to the library as it was published. The result of this steady accumulation was that Dunwold contained a wealth of scarce books such as probably could not be matched by any other private library in the country.

Robinson, who for many years had been allowed to come and go as he liked, regarded it as the most perfect surviving example of the library that had been an organic growth, as distinct from the synthetic collections of modern bibliomaniacs. These latter were all right in their way, but the library at Dunwold had an entirely different character. Here hardly anything had cost more than the few shillings, or guinea at most, of its original price.

In 1648, Robert Herrick's *Hesperides*, fresh from the binders in stout morocco, had been quietly given its place in a row on the newest shelf as though nothing in particular was happening; in 1667, John Milton's *Paradise Lost* in white vellum had been added, *Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect* in 1786, with brown-paper boards and a label on the back as it was printed at Kilmarnock for Robert Burns, and, three years later, *Songs of Innocence* by William Blake, bound in marbled covers by Roger VIII. And so it had gone on from Shakespeare to Wordsworth and John Keats, from Shelley to Rupert Brooke. Here by the poets, too, were the great prose men, from Francis Bacon to Bernard Shaw.—From "Robinson of England," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Immortal manhood"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a joyous privilege to study the character of Jesus as revealed in the New Testament, and to seek in his life and works the exemplification of the Christ-spirit. Is it not of the highest importance that all who would be his followers engrave his example upon their hearts and with sincere devotion express it in their lives?

To be a Christianly scientific follower of the Master means much more than church membership. It does not include mere emotional reverence for Jesus or mystical, vague concepts of him and of his mission. It means, rather, to imbibe the Christ-spirit, to acknowledge the healing and saving power of God, which Jesus so impressively revealed in his life and teaching. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 26), "This Christ, or divinity of the man Jesus, was his divine nature."

Through the inspired teachings of Christian Science the words and works of the master Christian can be spiritually understood, and be of direct value to every seeker after Truth. As the thoughtful student of the Gospels ponders the beauty of Jesus' character, spiritual inspiration induces more noble living.

It is recorded that Jesus, after the temptation in the wilderness, "returned in the power of the Spirit" (Luke 4:14), in the power of the saving love born of the knowledge that God is Love. Filled with this great power, Jesus had a deep longing to impart it to his fellow men, and to spare no sacrifice to this end. Compassion and selflessness moved him to free them from their physical and mental distresses. Steadfastly he proclaimed to them the truth about God, and about man in His image and likeness. With the truth of the allness of Spirit, good, which exposes the nothingness of matter or evil, he healed their diseases and sins. Armed with the mighty conviction of the allness of God, he met and vanquished ignorance, superstition, false theology, and materialistic knowledge.

Jesus' courage and fearlessness as he passed "through the midst of them"—through the tumult and hatred of his opponents—and his exalted calm and strength in the face of betrayal, danger, death, are a surpassing example for all. His assurance, serenity, and confidence in God's protection sprang from his steadfast knowledge of his oneness with his Father, Love. He realized, with undimmed joy, his divine sonship. With simple words of wisdom he exposed the snares of the false, so-called human mind, and proved the invincibility of spiritual understanding. He rejected the flattery of personal sense and gave God all the glory.

The Way-shower's humility makes a deep impression on all true Christians. In everything Jesus acknowledged God's guidance, God's will, and allowed only Truth to govern him. Therefore he was free from materiality; from self-will, self-righteousness, self-condemnation, and self-love. He revealed and demonstrated man's perfect sonship with God, the Father, in contradistinction to material beliefs of imperfection, heredity, and pride of family and position.

Jesus' righteous judgment denounced evil, but through his love for men he was always the Saviour. His healing of sinners gives us a vivid picture of this. His frankness and his simplicity are in marked contrast to the hypocrisy of his enemies. One cannot imagine an untrue word falling from the lips of Jesus, or an insincere thought staining in the slightest the consciousness of him who attached the greatest importance to spiritual purity.

Jesus' freedom and independence were founded on his understanding of Spirit. Through gentleness he had dominion; and his loving-kindness healed, blessed, and comforted the weary and heavy laden. His trust in the law of divine abundance was so strong that he proved marvelously for himself and for thousands of others the nothingness of lack and limitation. His trust was simple, like that of a child. His patience, his good sense, his love of beauty, and his great and liberal character present rich lessons for all. In his devotion and loyalty to duty he prayed and worked tirelessly. With loving thoughtfulness, even in the hour of crucifixion, he made provision for his mother, that she might have in John one to care for her. His purity and innocency, his forgiving love for his enemies, were indeed sublimely characteristic of his spirituality. They lighten our hearts and strengthen us to carry on the battle for victory over Satan, "the prince of this world."

The Master has given proof that, as we overcome materiality, "immortal manhood, the Christ ideal, will appear" (Science and Health, p. 430). Christian Science, the promised Comforter, restores to us this ideal, and shows us the way to follow it in daily life. May the word of Scripture enlighten us and guide us to follow "the Christ-ideal"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Unsterbliches Menschentum"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST ein erfreuliches Vorrecht, den Charakter Jesu, wie er im Neuen Testament enthüllt ist, zu studieren und in seinem Leben und Wirken die Offenbarwerdung des Christusgeistes zu ergründen. Ist es nicht von höchster Wichtigkeit, daß alle, die seine Nachfolger sein wollen, sein Beispiel in ihre Herzen einprägen und mit aufrichter Hingebung in ihrem Leben zum Ausdruck bringen?

Ein christlich-wissenschaftlicher Nachfolger des Meisters sein, heißt viel mehr sein als ein Mitglied einer Kirche. Es schließt keine gefühlsmäßige Verehrung Jesu oder mystische, unklare Begriffe von ihm und seiner Mission in sich. Vielmehr heißt es, den Christusgeist in sich aufnehmen, die heilende und erlösende Kraft Gottes anerkennen, die Jesus in seiner Lehre und in seinem Leben so eindrucksvoll offenbarte. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 26): „Dieser Christus oder diese Göttlichkeit des Menschen Jesus war seine göttliche Natur".

Durch die inspirierten Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft können die Worte und Werke des Meisterchristen geistig erfaßt werden und für jeden Sucher nach der Wahrheit von unmittelbarem Wert sein. Wenn der andächtige Leser der Evangelien über die Schönheit des Charakters Jesu nachdenkt, ruft geistige Inspiration edleres Leben hervor.

Es ist berichtet, daß Jesus nach der Versuchung in der Wüste „in der Kraft des Herrn einherging" (Luk. 4, 14), in der Kraft der errettenden Liebe, die aus der Erkenntnis geboren ist, daß Gott die Liebe ist. Von dieser großen Kraft erfüllt, hatte Jesus die tiefe Sehnsucht, sie seinen Mitmenschen mitzuteilen und kein Opfer dafür zu scheuen. Erbarmen und Selbstlosigkeit bewegten ihn, sie von ihrer körperlichen und seelischen Not zu befreien. Unerschütterlich verkündigte er ihnen die Wahrheit über Gott und über den Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis. Mit der Wahrheit von der Allheit des Geistes, des Guten, die die Nichtsheit der Materie oder des Bösen bloßstellt, heilte er ihre Krankheiten und Sünden. Mit der mächtigen Überzeugung von der Allheit Gottes ausgerüstet, trat er der Unwissenheit, dem Aberglauben, falscher Theologie und materialistischem Wissen entgegen und besiegte sie.

Jesu Mut und Furchtlosigkeit, als er „mitten durch sie hinwegging"—durch den Aufruhr und den Haß seiner Gegner—und seine erhabene Ruhe und Stärke angesichts von Verrat, Gefahr und Tod sind ein überragendes Beispiel für alle. Seine Zuversicht, sein Gleichmut und sein Vertrauen in Gottes Schutz entsprangen seinem unerschütterlichen Wissen seines Einsseins mit seinem Vater, der Liebe. Mit ungetrübter Freude erkannte er seine göttliche Sohnschaft. Mit einfachen Worten der Weisheit deckte er die Schlingen des falschen, sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts auf und bewies die Unbesiegbarkeit des geistigen Verständnisses. Er wies die Schmeichelei des persönlichen Sinnes zurück und gab Gott allein die Ehre.

Des Wegweisers Demut macht auf alle wahren Christen tiefen Eindruck. In allem erkannte Jesus Gottes Führung, Gottes Willen, und ließ sich nur von der Wahrheit regieren. Daher war er frei von Materialität: von Eigenwillen, Selbstgerechtigkeit, Selbstverdammung und Eigenliebe. Er enthüllte und bewies des Menschen vollkommene Gottessohnschaft im Gegensatz zu den materiellen Annahmen Unvollkommenheit, Vererbung, Familien- und Standesstolz.

Jesu gerechtes Urteil stellte das Böse bloß; aber durch seine Liebe zu den Menschen war er immer der Erlöser. Sein Heilen der Sünder gibt ein lebendiges Bild davon. Seine Offenheit und seine Einfachheit stehen in auffallendem Gegensatz zu der Heuchelei seiner Feinde. Man kann sich nicht vorstellen, daß je ein unwahres Wort aus dem Munde Jesu gekommen wäre, oder daß ein unaufrichtiger Gedanke auch nur im geringsten das Bewußtsein dessen befleckte, der der geistigen Reinheit die größte Bedeutung beimaß.

Jesu Freiheit und Unabhängigkeit waren auf sein Verständnis des Geistes gegründet. Durch Sanftmut herrschte er; und seine Güte heilte, segnete und tröstete die Müden und Beladenen. Sein Vertrauen auf das Gesetz der göttlichen Fülle war so stark, daß er in wunderbarer Weise für sich und für Tausende anderer die Nichtsheit von Mangel und Begrenzung bewies. Sein Vertrauen war so einfach wie das eines Kindes. Seine Geduld, seine Klugheit, sein Schönheitssinn und sein großer und freisinniger Charakter bieten reiche Lehren für alle. Bei seiner Hingebung und Pflichttreue betete und arbeitete er unermüdlich. Selbst in der Kreuzigungsstunde sorgte er liebevoll für seine Mutter, daß sie in Johannes jemand hatte, der für sie sorgte. Seine Reinheit und seine Unschuld, seine vergebende Liebe gegen seine Feinde waren in der Tat ein erhabenes Kennzeichen seiner Geistigkeit. Sie erleichtern unsere Herzen und stärken uns, den Kampf um den Sieg über den Satan, den „Fürsten dieser Welt", weiterzuführen.

Der Meister hat bewiesen, daß durch unsern Sieg über die Materialität „das unsterbliche Menschentum, das Christusideal, erscheinen wird" („Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" S. 430). Die Christliche Wissenschaft, der verheißene Tröster, gibt uns dieses Ideal wieder und zeigt uns, wie wir ihm im täglichen Leben nacheifern können. Möge doch das Wort der Heiligen Schrift uns erleuchten und uns führen, „dem Christusideal" zu folgen!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1938

Veterans Bill Report Upset In Bay State House

Votes Not to Accept the Adverse Action Taken by Committee

Ballot Call Fails

House Also Turns Down the Report on the Use of Stage Names

Two surprises, possibly of the "tongue-in-the-cheek" variety, were sprung by the House of Representatives yesterday when the members overturned adverse committee reports on legislation to reduce the veterans preference in civil service and to bar actors and actresses from using stage names when appearing in person or in motion pictures in Massachusetts.

The veterans preference bill would reduce the present 30 per cent preference in civil service examinations to five per cent for able-bodied veterans and 10 per cent for disabled veterans. For several years this legislation has been proposed but annually it has been defeated. This year is the first in which an adverse committee report has been overturned.

Yesterday's standing vote on the proposal was 75 to 37. During the debate various Representatives declared the present 30 per cent prefcrence for veterans has resulted in practically barring persons between 18 and 35 years from civil service positions.

Roll Call Sought

Representative George T. Ashe (R) of Lowell, a leader in the fight against veterans preference, attempted to obtain a roll call on the proposal by means of an Australian ballot, contending "it is the only way a bill like this, which has real merit, will ever get through the House." He based his contention upon the strength of the powerful veterans lobby.

Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, ruled out the Ashe proposal for "obvious reasons." At present all roll call votes are taken by each member standing and announcing "Yes" or "No," when his name is called.

Before overturning the adverse report on the bill the House voted to submit the issue to the people on a referendum, if the bill is finally passed by the Legislature.

Although considerable surprise greeted action on the veterans preference bill, onlookers were even more surprised when the stage-name bill was favored. Most observers agreed the House was merely "kidding" the sponsor, Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston. The vote was 78 to 54.

Delay on Mayor Bill

In the Senate, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, experienced a new delay in his drive for legislation to empower the Supreme Judicial Court to remove mayors of cities on charges brought by the Attorney General.

The Senate voted to seek an advisory opinion from the Supreme Court on whether the legislation is constitutional. The Republican majority orced through the proposal over the objection of the Democratic minority. The vote was 26 to 12, with one Democrat voting with the Republicans, and one Republican voting with the Democratic opposition. The Dever legislation was filed as a result of the Attorney General's investigation in Revere. The initial objective of the Attorney General is the removal of Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere.

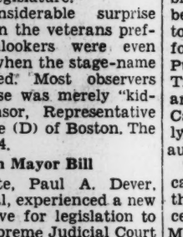
While the Senate was taking this action, the House voted in favor of a proposal to establish a special commission to study the necessity of setting up in the Attorney General's office an inspector of magazines and literature, who would censor these publications. The study proposal was substituted for an adverse report on legislation to establish immediately such censorship.

Cunningham to Radiocast

Walter W. Cunningham, Assistant to the Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on "How I View the News" in the period of that title radiocast on Wednesday at 3:30 p. m. over Station WORL, Boston. Mr. Cunningham, who was Foreign Editor and European Editorial Manager of the Monitor, will comment from the European standpoint. WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and cool weather, with occasional cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 30; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, somewhat colder in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, somewhat colder in the south portion tonight.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair with frost tonight, Wednesday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing Wednesday, generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	62	58
Chicago	34	32	New York	38	34
Denver	48	38	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	42	40	St. Louis	42	40
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	72	70	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 5.
B—Minimum, April 4.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:44 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 3:03 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:43 p. m.

Magazine Distributors To Aid in Police Drive

In Boston Today

107 Will Help Police as Censors

A police drive against immorality was pushed today in two directions, hitting at the distribution of obscene periodicals and the sale of narcotics.

One hundred and seven magazine distributors from the six States of New England agreed to a form of voluntary censorship at the request of Joseph F. Timility, Boston Police Commissioner.

An hour or two earlier, Mr. Timilty and District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk County laid plans for a drive against the sale of narcotics at Boston night clubs and other liquor-selling establishments.

The magazine distributors were summoned to Boston by Commissioner Timilty and met for two hours in the Police Headquarters at Stuart and Berkeley Streets.

After an address by the Commissioner, who then withdrew, the distributors appointed a censorship committee consisting of three of their number empowered to ban any magazine or periodical from New England on the ground it is "salacious, obscene or immoral."

The members of the committee were announced as Max Reiser of Boston, Mr. Martin of Lynn, and Mr. Bates of Framingham.

The distributors agreed to suppress any periodical deemed unfit by this group, and in case of any dispute to submit the matter to Mr. Timilty, whose word would be final.

At the conference between Commissioner Timilty and Mr. Foley,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

County Budget Figures Are Hit

Rugs costing $120, overdraperies at $17 a window, a desk at $80, and chairs at $30 apiece today stirred speakers before the Legislative Committee on Counties into loud denunciations of a county budget for 1938 amounting to $1,411,807. Referring to these costly items included in the budget, one of the county commissioners, Robert H. Mitchell, retorted: "The whole thing sounds fishy to me."

The budget was being heard before the committee for the first time, bringing sharp rebuffs from a number of other speakers, who refused to approve the "extravagant bill" for luxurious room furnishings. Purchases were charged against Leo Tracy, Clerk of the Salem Court, and Probation Officer Samuel Campbell, also of Salem. Apparently, they were made without authority.

Total amount for furnishings came to $973. It was recommended that this amount be reduced 25 per cent inasmuch as Commissioner Mitchell had "never heard of overdraperies for a probation office."

Land Damage Fund Too Low

William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, said today that the State highway project as reported by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means does not provide sufficient funds for the payment of land damages in connection with the proposed construction of a section of the old Middlesex turnpike, from Arlington to North Chelmsford.

The Commissioner said this is included in a program which will be financed by a Federal grant, available July 1 of this year. Land damages, he said, must be paid by the Commonwealth funds to be appropriated in the State budget.

Closed Banks Settlement Plan

Seeking authority to settle out of court long standing litigation involving the Federal National Bank of Boston and four closed State Banks, William P. Husband, Jr., State Commissioner of Banks, today filed a case in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Simultaneously a petition was filed by the Federal National Bank in the United States District Court, for formal approval of the plan advanced by the Commissioner.

The four State banks—the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, the Brockton Trust Company of Brockton, the Inland Trust Company of Cambridge, and the Lawrence Trust Company of Lawrence—would benefit under the plan by nearly $1,000,000—with a possible dividend of five per cent for savings depositors of the Bancroft, Inland and Lawrence Trust Companies and of ten per cent for those of the Brockton Trust Company.

The action of the Commissioner results from out-of-court conferences between him; Frederick J. Muldoon, his special counsel; Frederick S. Deitrick, receiver of the Federal National Bank, and John M. Hogan, his special counsel. At a final conference in Washington, D. C., the proposed plan of settlement was finally approved by Marshall R. Diggs, Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

The four State banks, affiliates of the Federal National, collapsed in December, 1931, and have been suing for recovery of $3,200,000—about three times the amount of the sum now agreed upon out of court.

Under the settlement agreement the savings departments of the four State banks would receive $726,873 in cash and collateral totaling $105,399.93. The commercial departments of these banks would receive from the Federal National $9,244.28 in cash, and collateral totaling $17,906.25 plus additional collateral amounting to $8,380.12. In addition a total of $107,311.08 in deficiency claims against the State banks would be waived by the Federal National Bank.

The plan was revealed to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today by Mr. Husband in a special report. Mr. Husband explained that the proposed settlement affects approximately 45,000 depositors in the four State banks and 35,000 in the Federal National Bank.

Government Waste Prevents Bequest

A novel will was filed for probate today in which the public was "cut off" by Arthur Winslow, engineer and member of an old Boston family, because of the "wastefulness and inefficiency" of public expenditures.

Reversing the occasional practice of some wealthy men in "cutting off" their children because of profligacy and bequeathing all their estate to public charities, Mr. Winslow left the bulk of his estate to his family.

"No public bequests are included in this will," he wrote, "for the reason that inheritance and other taxation of citizens is already excessive, and the wastefulness and inefficiency accompanying public expenditures is a discouragement to any such donation."

Philosophizing about his career, Mr. Winslow expressed pride that he belonged to a New England family, urged his children to "live up to" the standards set by their antecedents, to "rank high the value of work and thrift" and to "cultivate a simple mode of living."

The heirs are his wife, Mary L. Winslow; two daughters, Mrs. Robert T. S. Lowell and Sarah H. Winslow; and three granddaughters, Mary Chilton Winslow, Jacqueline Winslow and Alice Amory Winslow.

Aiken Opposes Flood Bill; Vermont Tourists Spend More

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 5—Governor Aiken says he expects that as a result of the flood-control hearings, now being held in Washington, an attempt will be made to rewrite or offer amendments to the Flood Control Act of 1936. Under the McCormack bill title to sites of Connecticut River flood control developments would be in the name of the Federal Government, instead of the States, making it necessary for the States to give up all power rights. The Governor has attacked the McCormack bill as an attempt to "steal" power resources of the State for the Federal Government.

Cigarette Tax Law

First revocation of sales licenses under the new cigarette tax law have been made by Erwin M. Harvey, Commissioner of Taxes. Following a hearing, the licenses of George Shiner of Winooski and Robert E. Knapp of this City, were revoked, effective April 15.

Tourist Figures

The tourist who passed the major part of his 1937 vacation in Vermont spent more money here than for several years previous, according to a statement by Harold Chadwick, State Director of Publicity. The 1937 parties were slightly smaller in numbers and the length of stay was not quite so long as in 1936.

The average expenditure per person was $57.51 in 1937, $49.56 in 1936, $47.69 in 1935, and $39.63 in 1934. Average expenditure per person in 1930 was $54, and $60 in 1929.

The 1937 visitor who chose Vermont for his vacation land, according to the Publicity Department report, stayed here 11.99 days, while in 1936 the average stay was 14 days. Parties averaged fewer in number in 1937 when there were

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

One of East Boston Ferryboats to Go

By a Staff Photographer

The Daniel A. McCormack as It Appeared Near Its Slip This Morning

Connecticut Asks Names of State's Unsafe Autoists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5—The Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles has appealed to citizens to consider themselves "watchdogs of traffic" and report at once all motorists whose habits make them unfit to drive.

A large decrease in accidents can be effected by riding the roads of irresponsible drivers, Michael A. Conner, Commissioner, told 1,200 delegates to the State's first Highway Safety Commission Conference here yesterday afternoon. He emphasized, however, that the Motor Vehicle Department's chief sources of information about such malefactors are the courts, and that many violators escape attention either because they never are brought to court or because evidence against them fails to win a conviction.

"Every experienced police officer knows of many persons whose behavior warrants suspension or revocation," Commissioner Conner said, "but knows, too, that it is difficult and almost impossible to obtain convictions for such offenses. If we could hear of such cases we can investigate them ourselves and possibly find records of previous violations which justify denying such persons the right to continue to operate.

"We believe improvement in this situation could be made if through confidential sources we were able to obtain the opinion of members of the medical profession regarding persons who are being treated by them for some defect that would make the operation of a motor vehicle hazardous.

"We urge the courts, police departments, and the general citizenry who have information about certain operators to send in such information to the Motor Vehicle Department. It can be kept confidential if necessary, since our action in any case would come only after an investigation of the facts."

Rhode Island Toll Bridge

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill today authorizing Rhode Island, through the Jamestown Bridge Commission, to construct a toll bridge across the west passage of Narragansett Bay between the towns of Jamestown and North Kingston.

Maine Applies Merit System To Jobs in State Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 5—"We don't expect the politicians will like us." With this statement as a preface, Earle R. Hayes, Director of the State Personnel Board under Maine's new law, discussed the significant experiment which seeks to make merit and not political favor the criterion for appointments to the some 3,000 jobs in the State Government. The places range from low bracket clerks to high salaried employees.

On a rather meager legislative allotment of $5,000 for the first year, the State Personnel Board feels it has done well to date.

A total of 450 applicants for junior, intermediate, and senior clerkships already has been given civil service examinations and within a week the Board expects to announce dates for another examination, this time for social workers in the Department of Health and Welfare. Mr. Hayes believes that the new system already has begun to bear fruit in the type of individual attracted to the first examinations. Though the tests were for the lowest bracket of employees and the jobs graded from $14 to $26 a week the response of well qualified applicants was gratifying.

"The high type of persons who took the examinations was a surprise even to us," said Mr. Hayes. "In many instances they were college bred and in every case had completed high school education." The type of the applicants indicated to members of the Board that the new system of selecting future governmental employees meets with favor and that it will tend to improve the standard of State employees.

Tests at Four Points

The examinations were given at four points in the State, Portland, Lewiston, Augusta and Bangor. They were supervised carefully and Mr. Hayes was appreciative of the cooperation extended the Board by the Department of Education. In some instances the examinations were given under supervision of high school principals or superintendents.

The examinations have not been graded but when they are, Maine will have its first certified list of applicants for vacancies in the three divisions of clerkships. In the event vacancies occur, for persons now employed are not affected by the new law so far as their jobs are concerned, the Director of the Personnel Board will certify the three highest on the list for the job. The department head reporting the vacancy must select one of the three or explain satisfactorily to the Board why he cannot do so. If the Board regards his reasons sufficient, it will certify three more names. Otherwise it will insist on a choice from the original group.

The Governor and Council under Maine law must pass on any salary. The selection of the department head is referred to them and must have their approval. If rejected, an explanation similar to that required of the department head may be requested by the Personnel Director. Elimination of the Governor and Council in allocating of jobs, therefore, is not achieved by the new law. Some complain it is a weakness.

Job Classification

The law makes no provision, apparently, for a situation in which the Governor and Council and the Board, or the department head and the Board could not come to agreement. "We would just have to sit down and iron it out, I guess," said Director Hayes. "It would be weighing politics against good administration of the law."

While the prime purposes of the new law is the removal of politics from appointments, there is another problem which appears equally important and two which the Board already has given some attention. That is the establishing of a compensation schedule based on the classification of the employees by their type of work. "As much as the merit system means to us, I feel

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Two East Boston Ferryboats Will Be Sold by City

City ferry service from Boston to East Boston will be cut in half and the city will realize savings of between $150,000 and $200,000 for this year's budget as a result of an ordinance passed by the City Council yesterday.

After six weeks of consideration, the Council passed Mayor Tobin's order to sell the ferryboats Lieutenant Flaherty and Daniel A. McCormack at upset prices of $40,000 and $60,000 each.

By the sale of these boats the city will realize at least $100,000. Additional savings will be made as a result of the reduced service. Up to the present, four boats have been in operation and the service has cost the city $300,000 annually. Total yearly revenue has amounted to only $30,000.

However, the largest item in the ferry budget is $200,000 for salaries and those who are displaced by the sale of the boats will not be dismissed, but will be given jobs elsewhere in the city service.

With the sale of the boats, a new schedule of ferry service will be put into effect. One boat will be kept in service and the other will stand by. Trips will be made on the half hour; two trips per hour.

The vote authorizing the sale was 16 to 3, Councilors Wilson, Kelly and Irwin voting no. Efforts were made to lay the measure on the table for another week, but Mayor Tobin had sent word to certain Councilors to pass the measure without further delay.

3,000 Snails in the Collection Dolan Expedition Brings Back

To Tibet for 3,000 snails?

It sounds a bit fantastic, to be sure, yet these small shell creatures formed an important part of the collection Brooke Dolan brought back to the United States not long ago from an expedition to the remote interior of Western China and Eastern Tibet and which he will describe in an illustrated lecture on Wednesday evening before members and guests of the Museum of Natural History.

Sponsored by the Academy of Natural Science, the expedition's travels took it through dense forests, over high mountain passes, through barren steppes frequented by unfriendly nomadic tribes. The party consisted of approximately 20 Chinese coolies and Tibetans, 60 yak and horses, and carried several tons of equipment.

The southwest monsoon had been the worst in years, and the normally passable dirt roads were in shocking condition. For days, the expedition sloshed its way through deep trenches of ooze and mud. Big rains swelled the rivers to the highest mark in 80 years. The water rose six inches above the floor of the inn where the party stopped on one occasion. Villages and parts of forests were washed away. Flooded rivers once forced them to take refuge on a raft carrying a load of hay.

Nor were bad weather and adverse topographical conditions the least of the hardships the party had to contend with. There were hostile tribesmen and marauding caravans. Particularly hostile was the Yura Pon, a king of several thousand Tibetan Tents. He received them from the eminence of a dais, behind an official bar on which were arranged emblems of his authority. He had them sit at his feet and forbade their Chinese staff to enter the Tent. The courteous formality of tea, hitherto encountered wherever they went, was never so much as proffered. His questions were rather insolent. Refusing to be put in this position any longer, they arose and whistled for their two Great Danes, who immediately put the Yura Pon in a position of defense and alarmed him no little.

On another occasion they had to avoid the territory of the Deco Dienba tribesmen, who were robbing and murdering on the main road. And in Jyekundo the authorities were greatly opposed to their enter-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Mayor Opposes Letting Courts Control Wages

Tells Committee Salary Power Should Remain With City Executive

Fears Precedent

Proponents Say Intent Is to Cut Courts From Politics, Not to Raise Pay

To block possible salary increases totaling $20,000 or more for Suffolk Superior Court officers and to prevent adverse effect upon all city and county salaries, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston appeared before the Legislative Committee of Public Service today to oppose a bill transferring from the city to the Superior Court the power over its court officers' compensation.

Although proponents of the bill contended it did not necessarily mean salary increases but was merely to separate the court from political influence, Mayor Tobin contended salary boost demands would be made later and that special treatment for particular classes was "dangerous."

The Mayor was making his fourth pilgrimage to Beacon Hill this year, thus reminding observers that he was reinstating the practice of James M. Curley, who, when Mayor, made frequent trips to the Statehouse. However, the same observers pointed out that Mr. Curley's trips concerned spending while Tobin's in the main have sought to prevent additional spending.

Just an Opening Wedge

Mayor Tobin contended the pending legislation "is merely an opening wedge in the eventual breakdown of the county classification and compensation plan, which was established by the City in 1931 under legislation adopted in 1930."

He contended if the court officers are exempt from the present classification plan, which is city-controlled, "ultimately every particular group included within the County services will be encouraged to present petitions to the Legislature providing that their scale of compensation be fixed by the heads of their respective departments."

He insisted control over court officers' salaries should remain in the hands of the Mayor who is responsible to the people for every increase in taxes.

Although proponents of the legislation contended the salary increases given probation officers after control of their compensation had been transferred to the Municipal and District Courts was not a case in point, Mayor Tobin pointed to them as instances of what would happen under the present proposal.

Easy for the Judge

In the case of the probation officers, he said, "the genial judges granted them a $1,000 increase because they do not have to sit down and do the job of raising the necessary money."

He told the Committee even the probation officers were surprised because they anticipated only a $300 increase. This added $36,000 annually to the city budget.

Mayor Tobin pointed out that many of the court officers now are receiving a $2,700 maximum.

"These men," he added, "cannot, of course, while the present maximum is maintained, receive any advance in compensation. Since the possibilities of increasing the maximum are remote, the logical step is to remove the court officers from the county plan and place control with the judges with whom the court officers are in constant daily contact. Despite any claim to the contrary, Senate Bill 286 is designed for one result and that is an increase in the present maximum of court officers now or at a later date."

Mayor Tobin concluded his argument by stating: "The fixing of employees' compensation is hardly a judicial function. It properly belongs with the Executive Branch of the Government, for it is this branch of the Government that must bear the responsibility for increased budget, increased taxes, and for keeping the city financially solvent."

Coal Price Boost Seen in Sales Tax

Coal bills of Massachusetts consumers would be increased by $600,000 by the proposed sales tax, Mrs. Mary D. Learned, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Legislation, declared today after studying figures on retail anthracite consumpton in the 1936-37 season.

"There are still plenty of anthracite-burning furnaces in Massachusetts," said Mrs. Learned, "and if the sales tax becomes law it is going to cost householders over $600,000 more each year to keep them going. Consumers of anthracite last season paid approximately $31,000,000 for their fuel. The 2 per cent sales tax would add exactly $620,000 to their cost. This is a staggering load to put on the already overburdened home owners. Can't our legislators find some way to cut down on expenditures instead of giving the politicians more money to waste?"

Farm Foreclosures Drop

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration has reported that, despite the industrial recession, farm foreclosure sales were nearly one-fourth less during the last quarter of 1937 than during the similar period of 1936.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40 6:45, 9:50. Also, "The First 100 Years." Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 6:25, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Over the Wall" featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Foran and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," starring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
Better Davis in "Jezebel." 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also The Jones Family in "Love on a Budget," 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland, 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns. 1:15, 5:40, 8:20.

University—
George Brent in "Gold Is Where You Find It," 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," starring Warner Oland. 1:40, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out." Also "Society Doctor," with Robert Taylor and Virginia Bruce.

Strand—
Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh in "Dark Journey." Also Jane Withers in "45 Fathers." Tomorrow: May Robson in "Lady for a Day." Also John Barrymore in "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back."

Radio Programs—Page 10

Brookline Village—
"Buccaneer," with Fredric March and Franciska Gaal. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Love Is a Headache." 4:26, 7:55.

State and Orpheum
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," (technicolor), featuring Jackie Moran and May Robson. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Start Cheering," with Walter Connolly and Jimmy Durante. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Exeter—
Warner Oland and Pete Luke in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:20, 5, 8. Also "Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. 3:40, 8:30, 9:25.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Coronation." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Crack-Up," with Brian Donlevy and Frank Morgan. Also "100 Men and a Girl," featuring Deanna Durbin, Adolphe Menjou and Mischa Auer, Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Met My Love Again," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:16. Also "Dr. Syn," with George Arliss. 3:54, 7:02, 10:15.

South Station Theater—
"Behind the Criminal." "Gold, How it is Mined." "Travel to El Salvador," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Hub—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Every Night at Eight," with George Raft and Alice Faye. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.

Boston—
"Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. 12:16, 4:01, 7:46, 9:59. Stage: Musical revue, "Stepping Toes."

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." Also "Thank You Mr. Moto." 2:30 and 7:45 daily.

Music

Steinert Hall—
Piano recital by Esther Stein. 8:15.

Faelten Hall—
Recital by pupils of the Faelten Pianoforte School. 30 Huntington Ave. 8.

Dance

John Hancock Hall—
Lecture-demonstrations by Ted Shawn, assisted by his ensemble of men dancers. 4:30 to 6. Daily through April 8.

Other Events

Boston City Club—
Hon. Frank Bridgeman will speak at a dinner meeting on "What the Average Citizen Doesn't Know About Legislative Procedure." 6:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will give a guidance lecture on Egyptian Jewelry. 11.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—
The Women's Republican Club of Mass. will give a tea, marking the conclusion of their drive for money for the coming campaign. 4.

Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler—
Ellis L. Manning will be the guest speaker at the club's luncheon. His subject is "Recent Discoveries in Electrical Research." 12:15.

'Young New England Paintings'

The Boston Museum of Modern Art has put on an exhibition of "Young New England Paintings" at its galleries, 270 Newbury Street. It is the first undertaking in which the Museum has brought to the fore less heralded and less known contemporaries. In this way the Museum steps forth and does some "creative" exhibiting, ignoring for the time established names and collections.

To the professional gallery trotter the names are not new. The choice ones have been mentioned again and again in this column. What is gratifying is that there exist so many skillful painters in the cities or rural districts, and that so many of them paint with vivacity and spontaneity. What is more, no peculiarly New England qualifications prevail, for these pictures show the revolt against naturalism; the heightened interest in design and formal organization promoted by the Parisians; the comparative independence of each individual who takes up the brush. And yet New England may claim these artists for the poetic manner in which they have reacted to its countryside.

"Men of Stone," by Joseph de Martini of Rockport, is an outstanding contribution in which quarrying is graphically and dramatically portrayed. Karl Saxild's "Still-Life No. 2" is a strong abstraction which holds its own as a good piece of decoration, deriving in subject from reality but altered and organized with the license of artistic imagination. A "Still-Life" by Sam Thal, the best water color in the exhibition, reveals his increasing skill in organization of formal elements of design and a subtle, appropriate color scheme. Jean Tock's "For Mothers" is a witty portrayal in sharp, expressionistic delineation.

Katherine Wilkins's water color of "Poppies and Pewter" also commands interest for brightness and color. Gardner Cox provides a fine "Portrait of a Boy," done in the most acceptable realistic manner. Other exhibitors are Bessy Creighton, Joseph Butera, Allan Rohan Crite, whose "School Is Out" is somehow dwarfed among its ampler neighbors, David Hill, S. Hirota, Aimée Lamb, Albert Gold and Isolde Therese Gilbert.

D. A.

The Arts in Boston

Boston Stage Notes

For two weeks longer Boston theaters will continue dark. Then, on April 18, Dwight Deere Wiman's new Rodgers-Hart musical, "I Married an Angel," will open at the Shubert, and a road company will bring "The Women" to the Colonial.

These are definite engagements. There is also a report that an item called "Eye on the Sparrow" may be tried out here, perhaps at the Wilbur, also on April 18. That would make three openings on the same night, after three playless weeks.

The road company of "Pins and Needles," the International Ladies Garment Workers' musical show, is also scheduled to come here this spring, after visiting Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. It might reach Boston about May 16.

Finally, what looks like the last spring opening is set for May 30, when Maxwell Anderson's "The Star Wagon" is due at the Shubert with Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and the rest of the New York cast.

Tommy Kelly

As Tom Sawyer in the Film Made From Mark Twain's Story, Now on View at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
George Brent—Olivia de Havilland
"Gold Is Where You Find It"
Warner Oland
"Chan at Monte Carlo"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
on.. Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Constance BENNETT | Cary GRANT | Roland YOUNG
TOPPER
"Thank You, Mr. Moto" "Copenhagen"

NEW YORK CITY

7th Ave. & 50th St. ROXY All Seats 25¢ to 1 P.M.
Shirley TEMPLE "REBECCA of SUNNYBROOK FARM"
RANDOLPH SCOTT Jack Haley • Gloria Stuart
BIG STAGE REVUE

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Smith College to Build Year-Round Field House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 5—Plans for a proposed field house for fall, winter, and spring sports at Smith College are now under way, according to an announcement just made by the Athletic Association. The estimated cost of the building is $5,500, the amount to be subscribed from gifts of parents and students. Plans were drawn up by Karl S. Putnam, Assistant Professor of Architecture at the College.

The new building will act as a center for those engaged in hockey, soccer, golf, and horseback riding. It will be very useful to winter sports enthusiasts, as a skating rink and skiing hills are located just outside the proposed site.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 6

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, April 6

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

City Manager-P.R. Plan Seen Certain In Massachusetts

Veteran backers of legislation to allow Massachusetts cities, other than Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government were confident of victory this year in the Massachusetts Legislature as they prepared for a hearing on the measure before the Legislative Committee on Cities to be held tomorrow. The hearing will open in Room 460 of the Statehouse at 10:30 a. m.

Chief proponents of the measure will be Chandler W. Johnson, longtime advocate of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system; Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau; Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Republican "whip" in the House; and Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate.

Last year the City Manager legislation was adopted by the House and Senate but the Governor sent it to the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure for study. As a result, this year the proposal has the added powerful backing of the Commission, which recommended passage of permissive legislation.

Under the bill any Massachusetts cities, other than Boston, would be permitted to hold a referendum on the subject upon the petition of 10 per cent of the city's voters. The City Manager would be appointed by the City Council which would be elected at large by Proportional Representation. The Council would become a policy-determining body with greatly increased powers. The City Manager would be the sole administrative authority. The Mayor would be the official head of the city for all ceremonial purposes.

The proposed Massachusetts plan is substantially the same system now operating successfully in Cincinnati, one of the Nation's best administered cities. In this connection, the Special Commission wrote in its report: "In view of the great success which Plan E (City Manager-Proportional Representation) in substance has achieved in Cincinnati and other cities in which it has been tried, the Commission feels it would be most desirable to have a similar form of charter available to such cities as might wish to adopt it by popular referendum. This appears only reasonable as a matter of home rule."

Keystone Media Sacrifice To Ban Sunday Liquor Ads

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4 (AP)—Pennsylvania publishers and radio stations have voluntarily sacrificed a half-million dollars in revenue by rejecting liquor advertising in Sunday editions and broadcasts, Leo Crossen, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, disclosed today.

'Three Laughers'

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Portion of Screen Painting by Soga Shohake, 1730-1783

One of the Many Shown in the Japanese Exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Stamp Men Seek Cachet Marking First Western Steamship Crossing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFIELD, Conn., April 5—April 22 will be an important date for the philatelist, as stamp collectors are flooding the Suffield Academy Stamp Club here with mail orders from all corners of the country, seeking the historic collector's cachet which will celebrate the centennial of the first westbound transatlantic steamship voyage, that of the British S. S. Sirius, which arrived in New York April 22, 1838.

The latest date on which envelopes may receive this centennial cachet-imprint at the academy is April 19. They will be forwarded to New York to be postmarked and mailed back to collectors on April 22, exactly 100 years after the successful 18-day voyage of the 700-ton paddle-wheeler ended in New York and paved the way for the founding of the famous Cunard Line.

Originated by alert history students of the Suffield Academy Stamp Club, the idea of celebrating this historic date in international mail service was taken up among professional philatelists and was spread nation-wide by their trade publications, particularly when it was announced that the Suffield Academy students would affix the cachet-print and forward all stamped and addressed envelopes for the simple fee of one cent each. For those who send addresses only, the students will supply envelope covers, cachet, addressing service, and return postage for 10 cents each.

Movie Extras' Wages

HOLLYWOOD, April 4 (AP)—Women movie extras were paid an average wage of $17 weekly last year, the State Department of Industrial Relations has announced.

Japanese Screens Displayed At Boston Fine Arts Museum

About two years ago the Boston Museum of Fine Arts began to bring out of its vast treasure chambers of Oriental art Japanese screens which had not sufficient space for display in the permanent galleries of the institution.

The special exhibition of 1935-1936 acquainted the public with bird, flower and animal paintings on screens and panels. The exhibition which begins today and lasts through May 22, is limited to paintings of landscapes and figures on Japanese screens.

From the fifteenth to the present century this group of 55 screens represents the periods known as the Ashikaga, the Momoyama, the Tokugawa, and the Meiji. More than two thirds of them are from the Fenollosa-Weld collection, magnificent testimony to the discernment and wide understanding of Ernest F. Fenollosa and Charles Goddard Weld; the rest belong to the collections of William Sturgis Bigelow, Denman W. Ross, and Edward S. Morse. The names of these men go down in history for what they did in obtaining for the Museum works which have made it a center of Oriental culture in the Occident.

Oldest Screen

The oldest screen in the exhibition, "Eight Views at the Confluence of the Hsiao and Hsiang Rivers," attributed to Sotan, is a work of the late fifteenth century. It gives the idealistic view of nature inherited from the Sung dynasty in China. Art of that Ashikaga period (1392-1568), like its Chinese prototype, takes a predominantly philosophical view. Thus the landscape painting is not inspired by realistic observation, but by the Zen teaching concerning the inner life of nature, expressed by towering mountains symbolizing stability, streams and torrents ever in motion, and other forms analogous to qualities of man's character.

One of the most interesting figure paintings by Shohaku in the exhibition is "The Three Laughers." Shohaku, said to have been a pupil of Takada Keiho (1674-1755), was regarded as an eccentric and during his lifetime his style was condemned as coarse. The three laughers in the painting on display are Hui Yuan, Tao Ylan-ming, and Liu Hsiu-ching. Hui Yuan, a priest of the fourth century, so the story goes, had a temple on Mount Lu and had vowed that he would never cross the Hu Ch'i bridge. One day when seeing off his callers, Tao and Liu, so great was their mutual enjoyment that they all crossed the bridge together, and then, seeing what they had done, stopped and laughed heartily.

New Curator Arrives

Simultaneously with the opening, by private view last evening, of the screen exhibition, came the arrival in Boston of the new Curator of Paintings at the Museum—William George Constable. The position was formerly held by Dr. George H. Edgell, who is Director of the Museum. Mr. Constable one of the world's foremost experts in western painting, particularly that of Italy, severs for the time being the most distinguished of connections in England, his native land. His last post was that of Director of the Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, an institution for research and the training of museum directors comparable in its purpose to the Fogg Museum of Harvard University. He has been Professor in the History of Art at London University, Sydney Jones Lecturer in Art at Liverpool University, Ferens Lecturer in Fine Art at University College, Hull, Assistant Director at the National Gallery, London, and Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge University.

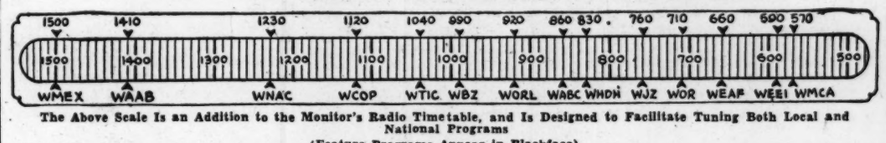
He has just spent some months in Venice, working on a book on Canaletto, 18th century Venetian painter, which will soon be published. Showing a keen interest in American painting but reluctant to pass any opinion until he has made its further acquaintance, he displayed, when questioned at a press conference yesterday at the Museum, a most progressive and liberal attitude toward modern works.

Something Substantial

Referring to such subjects of stormy controversy as Matisse and Picasso, he said that while it would be foolish to say that all the best works of those artists and their schools were great painting, yet they stood for something substantial in art, for release from the purely visual, in a period necessarily one of experimentation. Questioned as to his opinion of the parts of the world where art is healthiest at the moment, he referred at once to the three centers in the leading democracies—Paris, New York, and London. "If a young man were to ask me where he might learn painting today," he said, "I should mention those three cities as having something living to offer." Out of Italy and Germany he saw nothing outstanding issuing.

Dr. Edgell, who has just returned from Egypt, was enthusiastic in his praise of Dr. George Andrew Reisner's work in obtaining for the Boston Museum Egyptian treasures which, his recent visit has convinced him, are equal in quality to any in Cairo. Dr. Reisner, archaeologist in charge of the Harvard-Boston Egyptian Expedition, digging for the past few years at Gizeh, has, Dr. Edgell reported, become such a trusted friend of the Egyptian Government that the most just and generous treatment has been accorded him in the agreed division of objects from the excavations. While, of course, the visitor to Cairo can see more of the finest things, said Dr. Edgell, he can see nothing better than the examples in the Egyptian Department of the Boston Museum.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15 Studio speaker	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	"King's Jesters"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Anti-vivisection talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective drama
7:45 "Second Husband"	Donald MacMillan	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Enriquo Madriguera's	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Orchestra	vocal groups	Morton Gould's Orch.	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"It May Have Happened"; sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra		Wayne King's Orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Jimmy Valentine";	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Musical Cartoons"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	dramatic sketch	pany; orchestra	"Musical Cartoons"	Variety Hour
10:00 Wm. S. Paley; CBS	NBC Jamboree	"Tales of Great Rivers"; the Danube	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orch.
10:15 Annual Report	NBC Jamboree	Charioteers; quartet	Charioteers; quartet	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Witch's Tale";	Jack Ward
10:45 Network speaker	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	dramatic sketch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 Network sports	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Network sports	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Johnny Lang's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama; music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Al McCullough, songs
10:30 Vocalist	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Talk; organist	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "The Song Shop"	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical Travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 War prevention	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Brimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon; speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Program for the Blind
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Army Day Parade	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	BBC Orchestra from	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	London; Malcolm Sar-	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 "Your Government"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	gent, conductor; Thel-	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	ma Reiss, violincello	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	soloist	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders' or-	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Musical Moments	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Song Styles"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	King's Jesters	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter news	Comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speaker	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Barry Wood's Or.	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance Melodies
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 the Lads	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; informal	"A Few Words, Please"
8:45	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	network interview	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types"; variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Harvard Glee Club	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	"Tune Types"; variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 "The Word Game	"Under Western Skies";	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club; Citizens' Forum
9:45 With FPA"; talk	dramatization	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Military Order of World	Kay Kyser's Musical	Chicago Army Day	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	War Banquet	Class and Dance	Banquet; speakers	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Network sports	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Local sports	
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Local sports	

Bridges Attacks Bounties

This being the season for recalling the midnight ride of Paul Revere, Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, militant anti-New Dealer, had something to say about the exploit last night.

"How much success would Paul Revere have had," he asked the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, meeting at 46 Beacon Street, Boston, "if one out of every three of the Middlesex farms to which he rode to spread the alarm had previously received some bounty from the English king?"

Mr. Bridges, a former New Hampshire Governor, described the President's questioning and dismissal of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former Chairman of TVA, as "akin to the trials in Russia," with the President "acting as judge, jury and executioner."

His accusation of utility favoritism in TVA was as follows:

"The sum of $500,000,000 is involved in the TVA as a great social and human experiment, but we find that 80 per cent of the power has been sold to public utility agencies at a price below the cost of production.

"I do not object to a corporation making as good a deal as it can make, but I do object to an Administration prosecuting trusts and monopoly on one hand and on the other hand making secret contracts with other corporations for the financial benefit of these corporations at our expense. I object to a dual-headed monster that plays with both sides.

"Let me talk to you about Harvey Couch of Arkansas, one of the great public utilitarians of that section of the country. He is one of few favored utilitarians and one of the very few to escape persecution. He gets cheap power and reduced rates and I do not condemn the policy of cheap rates, but I condemn the dual program of a Government that hands gifts worth millions behind closed doors, not because it loves the recipients so much as to justify the existence of the TVA."

In an interview after the dinner, Senator Bridges assailed the executive reorganization bill now under consideration in the House after passage in the Senate. "It is attacking the fundamental basis of our Government," he said.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, April 6

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Symphonic Concert; piano soloist. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24 meg.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—"Poets of the Third Reich." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—Welsh Part-Songs; "Racing Pigeons: A Trainer at Home in His Loft." GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Romeo and Juliet," overture by Karoly Szabados; Orchestra. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; "Just Talking On . . ."; light music. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards"; "Modern Radio"; "For Listeners." W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Continentals"; Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Comedy and Variety. DJD, 25.4, 11.77 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed; guitar-balalaika recital; Stories and Songs from London Shows; modern French piano music. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

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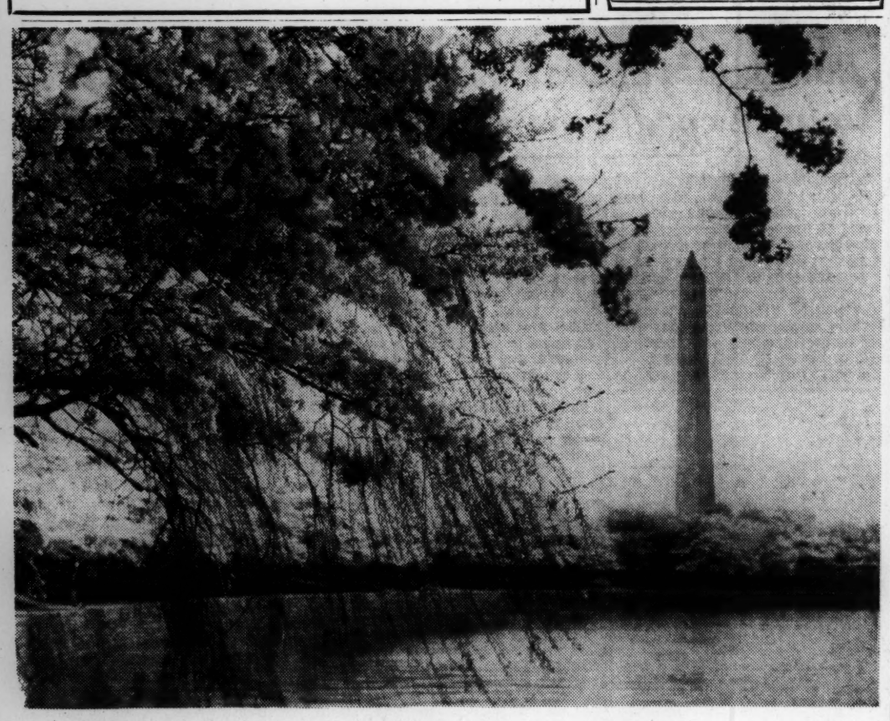

You really should see Washington in cherry blossom time

The nation's capital city is at its loveliest in spring. Then the host of cherry blossoms adds its mass of beauty to the scene, and the awakening of nature is reflected in activities throughout the city. Visit Washington—then Mount Vernon—and Annapolis. Stirring sights, indeed! Among the hotel and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are many that will help in planning the transportation and accommodation features of your trip.

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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

both the magazine and the narcotic drives were discussed.

District Attorney Foley made the following announcement regarding the proposed anti-narcotics drive:

"Last month, Federal officers and Boston police made raids on a dope ring. At least half the ring is interested in night clubs and other liquor-selling places. We are going to determine whether or not they hold (liquor and night club) licenses and how they obtained them."

There were intimations from the District Attorney's office that indictments might be sought against responsible heads of the narcotic ring.

Late yesterday, in the House of Representatives, a resolve was approved for an investigation of obscene literature by a special commission to consist of representatives of the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Public Safety.

Business Group Asks Bank Aid

In an effort to pry loose some of the money with which they claim Massachusetts banks are filled, a group of representatives from the Small Businessmen of New England called on Gov. Charles F. Hurley today. The Governor listened to their contentions and then recommended a conference with William P. Husband, Jr., State Bank Commissioner.

The businessmen urged greater flexibility in the laws and regulations imposed by the State Department of Banking as a means of stimulating trade and increasing employment.

They declared that the banks of the State have funds for lending purposes but they are restricted by the statutes enacted in recent years and by regulations framed from time to time by the Banking Department.

Street Extension Sought by Lynn

Seeking relief from the traffic congestion experienced daily on Market Street, Lynn, near the Broad Street Fire Station, Mayor J. Fred Manning appeared before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today to urge favorable action on the petition of Representative Cornelius P. Donovan of Lynn that the Department of Public Works construct a State highway by extending Market Street across a part of Lynn harbor to Nahant Road in Nahant.

The roadway, with traffic circles at each end, would cost $375,000. It would divert heavy traffic from the North Shore route and send it over to Nahant and the M. D. C. Boulevard.

Members of the committee informed Mayor Manning they were agreed that the Market Street jam is one of the worst spots in the State, but as House Chairman Ernest Staves pointed out, there is little possibility of the work being done if the Governor transfers the "gas" tax from the Highway Fund to the General Fund.

Mayor Manning said Lynn has not benefited from "gas" tax funds.

Nautical School Graduation Held

Not a face fell in the line of 87 disciplined cadets at the 87th graduating exercises of the Massachusetts schoolship Nantucket today, when it was announced that on the annual cruise, starting May 14, there will oe only two—instead of the usual half dozen—calls at overseas ports. But the news was a distinct disappointment to the boys taking the two-year course in nagivation and engineering—of which the cruise is the high point.

The length of the voyage—much of it under sail—will be about the same as usual, however. Between May 14 and Sept. 19 the ship is scheduled to cover about 10,400 miles. In addition to calling at Madeira and the Azores, the cadets will see various Atlantic Coast and West Indian ports from Bar Harbor to San Juan in Puerto Rico.

To the 32 seniors who received diplomas today from James G. Reardon, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, plans for this year's cruise were of not so much interest as were the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation examinations for licenses as third mates or third engineers, which they are now qualified to take.

Helps soap do better work! Follow easy directions on can.

Ask your grocer for Ammo today!

Chelsea Barber Tests Closing Law

Julius Actor, Shirley Street barber in Chelsea, today took the initiative in a campaign to test the new City ordinance compelling barber shops to close down at 7 p. m. For keeping his shop open on the evening of March 2, he was haled into court today, fined $10 by Judge Roscoe Walsworth of the local court and appealed his case to the Superior Court for a test of the constitutionality of a law that has aroused considerable opposition in Chelsea.

The city regulation calls for an 8 a. m. opening for barber shops, a 7 p. m. closing for all days excepting Saturday, when the shops may remain open until 9 p. m.

Sales Tax Claims Hit by Bloomfield

Debate on Massachusetts' proposed 2 per cent sales tax continued outside of the Legislature today as Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, issued a statement charging the tax might increase local expenditures.

The Bloomfield comment followed upon a reply issued yesterday by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to Mr. Bloomfield's earlier statement before a Legislative hearing.

"House Bill 1702, referring to the sales tax, states that local expenditures outside of welfare may not be increased withut penalty," he said. "What is to prevent the local authorities from getting together and through their representatives having all the welfare costs paid by the State out of the $45,000,000, leaving their local tax rates where they are?

"We are told that the limitation on city and town expenditures in the bill is something new. The fact is that the plan to restrict the amount of money that can be raised by local taxation for operating expenses of our cities and towns was tried for some 25 years, starting in 1885. The Revised Laws of 1902 provide (Ch. 12, Sec. 54) that running expenses of the City of Boston shall be limited to $10.50 a thousand, and for other cities and towns $12 a thousand.

"This provision was given a trial for years and was given up. Opinions may differ as to why it was given up, but it is safe to say that if it had been successful it would not have been given up. The principal reason, perhaps, for its failure was because so many exceptions were made to it—various cities and towns coming in and asking to be exempted—just as they come in now to be exempted from the provision that debts shall not exceed a certain limit."

Moriarty Strikes At Labor Rackets

"Massachusetts will not tolerate a racket in labor," declared James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, yesterday, before representatives of several unions accused of intimidating truck drivers in the Boston Market Terminal to the extent that buyers went to other cities.

Denying that he had found any evidence of racketeering, he did admit, however, that the organizers may have been "a little too enthusiastic about a new toy," adroitly referring to the protection afforded by the Wagner Labor Act.

Pointing out the right of labor organizers to enroll members, the Commissioner asked the co-operation of the committee representing the 57 dealers doing $37,000,000 worth of business annually in the terminal, and promised a private talk with the labor group. The dealers representatives agreed to leave to the State Department of Labor and Industries the correction of alleged abuses.

Spanish Republic Delegates to Talk

Three delegates of the Spanish Republic will address a mass meeting in Ford Hall on Wesdnesday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock. They are Carmen Meana, woman leader of Spain; Jose Bergamin, well-known Roman Catholic writer and dramatist; and Ojier Preteceille, Spanish journalist, now secretary of the General Workers Union. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Medical Bureau and Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Mr. Preteceille helped to organize the Journalists Union in Madrid. For many years he was editor of several liberal newspapers in Spain, and has been correspondent in Spain for the Manchester Guardian, the London News Chronicle, the Paris Europe Nouvelle, and the American Consolidated Press Association. The delegation will tour the United States to assist the Loyalist cause.

WPA Funds Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Additional funds up to $510,235 have been authorized for providing work on WPA projects in Virginia, William A. Smith, State Administrator, announced. These grants will continue employment of the 22,497 persons now on the WPA pay roll, as shown on latest employment count.

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It's Delicious!

Hollywood CBS Gets Square of Its Own

Maurice Seymour and Ray Lee Jackson, NBC; Bert Lawson, CBS

Eyes Front!

Quintet of CBS Players Around Street Sign Marking Site of the New Hollywood Home of the Columbia Broadcasting Company

Singer, Leader, Amusers, Conductor, Translators

Top Middle—Vivian Della Chiesa, NBC Lyric Opera Soprano, in New Thursday 10:30 p. m. Programs

Top Inset—George Olsen, Orchestra Leader

Right Inset—"Tim and Irene," Comics, Heard Fridays at 9 p. m., NBC-Blue

Left Inset—Artur Rodzinski, Conductor of Cleveland Orchestra, Currently Conducting NBC Symphony, Saturdays, 10 p. m., NBC-Red

Lower Middle—Secretary Hull's Speech Goes Into French for Shortwave Relay; Left to Right, Robert Mayer, Bob Trout, Pierre Bedard

Swing Session

Leith Stevens Conducting CBS Saturday Night Swing Session as Saxophone Section Rises to Take a "Hot" Chorus

Heavy Shipments Of Seed Potatoes Arriving in Port

Business of the Port of Boston

With spring here and all the farmers preparing to plant potatoes, ship manifests from Prince Edward Island show certified seed potatoes coming in on virtually every vessel docking from the Maritime Provinces.

As certified seed potatoes they pay a duty of 45 cents a hundredweight, under the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement, instead of the "normal" duty of 75 cents. The theory of the lower duty is to help the farmers who are in search of seed potatoes.

Close to 2,000,000 pounds of these potatoes have been received at Boston during March, and of this amount 50,000 pounds came in last week, helping to bring the week's valuation of imports for consumption up to $1,856,250.

Most of the goods being imported now are free of duty, including 10,000,000 pounds of sugar from the Philippines, 1,000,000 pounds of coconut oil from Manila, large quantities of cancelled postage stamps from the Netherlands and Continental countries.

But the small importation of wool is the crux of the present decreased commerce, 83,246 pounds coming in last week against 3,108,354 pounds a year ago, it was disclosed by figures of the week's business, issued by Owen P. McKenna, acting collector of customs.

The business of the week in statistical summary:

	Week Ending April 2	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,856,250	$4,398,133
Imports for warehouse	154,286	1,027,315
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	232,825	1,246,682
Duties collected	204,891	1,108,292
Wool imports (lbs.)	83,245	3,108,354
	Fiscal Year July1-Apr. 2	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	18,518,079	118,297,814
Duties collected	$16,192,247	$34,297,814

Exports from Boston last week were valued at $655,019 which is one of the largest weeks of the year and included such unusual items as several thousand pounds of popping corn.

Merit

(Continued from Page 9)

the establishment of a definite classification of jobs and compensation schedule is needed more," said Mr. Hayes, discussing this phase of the administration.

As he explained it, appointments have been made and salaries fixed more or less at the caprice of the appointing powers. Differences of $1 to $10 among employees doing the same type of work, sometimes within one department, are known. When the Board works out its compensation schedule and it is approved by the Governor and Council, such a situation will not be tolerated. The schedule which is adopted will affect present employees.

Campaign Started in 1921

The State personnel set-up is the result of a campaign begun at least as long ago as 1921, and that has had the whole-hearted support of various civic organizations. The League of Women Voters and other women's groups have been particularly influential. The Cole committee reviewed the job situation in 1921. The Gardner code contained reform provisions but they were left out when the bill was passed. In 1933 the matter was discussed but action was not taken as salaries were slashed. Again in 1935 the plan was debated and in 1937 the present law became effective.

Meteorite Near Chicago

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—A small meteorite fell into a parkway in suburban Winnetka last night and the sound of the crash and the bright light started rumors of an explosion. Policemen Lester Barker and Thomas Schultz found a two-inch fragment of the meteorite, which had cut a five-inch hole in the sod and buried itself.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

2.98 persons to a group. In 1936 this figure was 3.27. The figures were compiled from questionnaires returned by 2,000 persons picked at random from 33,538 persons registered with the Department as having been in the State last year.

Slander Suit

Robert Charlton has been named defendant in a $10,000 slander suit entered in Rutland County court by Mr. John Rose, first Constable and Collector of delinquent taxes in the town of West Haven.

Mr. Rose charges that Mr. Charlton accused him during the March town meeting in West Haven of deliberately stealing $100 of tax money and putting it "in his own pocket." The town official claims that as a result of the alleged malicious statements he has been "held up to public scorn and ridicule and has suffered great humiliation."

Tax Collections

A gain of $53,000 in motor vehicle registration income over that received on April 2, 1936 was reported yesterday by the State Department of Motor Vehicles. Receipts up to yesterday for new registrations and operators' licenses totaled $1,526,397. The expiration date on old licenses was midnight, March 31. Up to yesterday 49,679 passenger cars and 6,428 trucks had been registered.

A decrease in electrical energy tax collections and an increase in income from the beverage taxes, as compared with those of March, 1936, have been reported by the State Tax Department.

Receipts from the beverage tax were $19,376, as compared with $10,539 in March, 1936. March electrical energy tax receipts were $29,223, about $1,100 less than during the same month in 1936. Total receipts for the past 12 months are $275,975, an increase of about $5,500 over the previous 12 months.

The cigarette tax collections for the month amounted to $24,536, swelling the total revenue from this source since the tax became effective last June to $282,573.

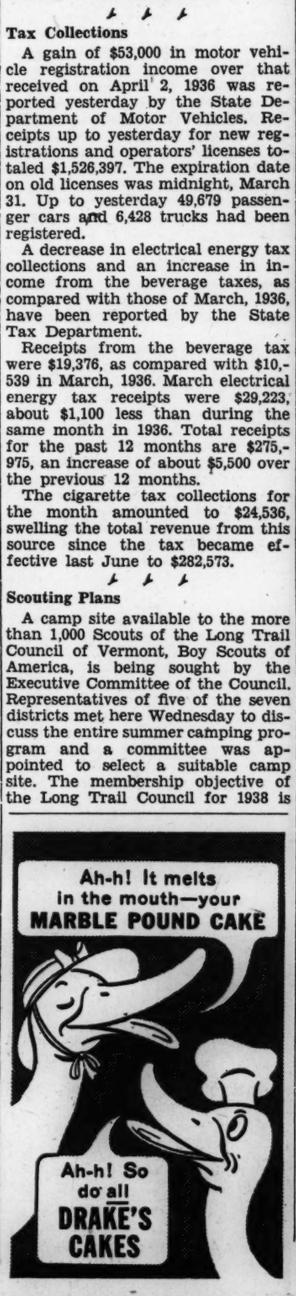
Scouting Plans

A camp site available to the more than 1,000 Scouts of the Long Trail Council of Vermont, Boy Scouts of America, is being sought by the Executive Committee of the Council. Representatives of five of the seven districts met here Wednesday to discuss the entire summer camping program and a committee was appointed to select a suitable camp site. The membership objective of the Long Trail Council for 1938 is 1,400 Scouts and 65 troops. An increase of 60 per cent was reported during the past year.

Marble Company

The Vermont Marble Company of Proctor paid more than $250,000 in direct taxes last year, $160,667 of which was paid to Vermont towns and cities in local property taxes. County, State, Federal, and miscellaneous taxes accounted for $58,785, and the Social Security and unemployment compensation taxes paid totaled $57,890.

Taxes paid by the company amounted to $250 for every man on the company pay roll and the company reported that 350 separate tax returns were filed in 26 different states.



Dolan

(Continued from Page 9)

ing Tibetan country. Matters became so difficult, Mr. Dolan found it necessary to leave the party and proceed alone to Sining for an audience with the Governor General Ma Pu-Fang. The Governor finally agreed to his proposals, and permitted the expedition to proceed on to the high steppes. There they found wild yak, Tibetan antelope, and all the forms necessary to complete their study and collections.

Of the natives they encountered, such as the rich nomadic tribes, some were essentially friendly. As, for instance, in Litang, a Tibetan town presided over by a Chinese magistrate with a small garrison, they called on the official to request for lodging. In the back parts of the old empire, ritual still holds sway. Here is a sample:

"What is the teacher's honorable name?"

"My humble name is Tou."

"What is the teacher's honorable nation?"

"My humble nation is Ma Kwa (America)."

"You foreign teachers travel so far, you must be very wise."

"No, no. A thousand days of travel are less profitable than one day at home for you in your honorable country."

When the interview is at an end, and not before, they drink bowls of tea placed beside them, and bow their adieus. The official accompanies them to the door, and bowing and curtsying, they pretend to dissuade him.

"Pu shin," they demur ("We are not worthy").

Saturday Night Swing Sessions Draw Amateurs and Pros Alike

Behind the Microphone

"Cluf-a-luf, cluf-a-luf, cluf-a-luf, cluf-a-luf"—a cymbal massaged with a drumstick and the opening strains of "Christopher Columbus," briefly modulating into another key has a score of "jitterbugs," "alligators," and "cats" waiting to be "sent out of this world."

Or to put it another way, when the Columbia network's "Saturday Night Swing Session" comes on the air at 7:30 p. m., a score of swing music fans and professional dance orchestra musicians around the country are gathered around the nearest loudspeakers waiting for Paul Douglas, CBS swing commentator, to start the session rolling. Listening to this half hour of "swing" has well nigh become a national habit indulged in by all strata of society.

Phil Cohan, who with Ed Cashman, builds the Swing Session for CBS, can testify to this on the amateur side from the hundreds of enthusiastic letters he receives from swing fans which generally end up with a request to hear some favorite "sender" (swing player).

On the professional side Mr. Cohan tells of dozens of dance orchestra leaders who gather at the appointed hour around radio sets to hear the virtuosos of their art. It's partly professional interest, he says, but also because most popular musicians are incurable swingsters. Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, Mr. Cohan says, used to gather around a set all during their Dallas Fair engagement last year to catch the sessions.

Let's Attend a Session

So much for the professional interest. Its the amateur interest, however, which is more amusing.

Our first inkling of the Swing Session's amateur popularity came when a score of youths clustered around the CBS headquarters door on Madison Avenue called out as we left a cab, "Got any extra tickets to the Swing Session, mister?"

From a closely-guarded hall we go into an elevator clutching our precious ticket to the Swing Session where we are whisked up immediately to Studio 1 on the twenty-first floor. Here the visitors are herded into a little triangular seating section in one corner of the studio while Leith Stevens and the orchestra are busy working out a few "breaks" before air time. Over in another corner in back of the orchestra we discover Ramona, singing pianist, and Jimmy Dorsey, orchestra leader and saxophonist, with Ray McKinley, his drummer, quietly chatting until their microphone turn arrives.

But there is nothing stodgy about this program. A scant minute before radio time, Ed Cashman, stop watch in hand, instructs the visitors to "loosen up" and laugh when they please, with instructions for applause, the only form of "regimentation." When "on the air" flashes, and the theme song strikes up everybody seems to be on the edge of his chair. While informality is the keynote of the hour the few scant seconds before the theme song and announcement has one wondering what form it will take.

Without much ado Paul Douglas sends the orchestra off with "Blue Skies." Once, when Hank Ross, first saxophonist, takes a very fast chorus, he reveals the pace by slightly hunching his shoulders. Then a bit of badinage and Ramona is off on an easy version of "Old Man River."

Banter-Trading

After another warming up by the orchestra on "The Shade of the New Apple Tree," the session strikes its note when Jimmy Dorsey strolls up to the microphone, saxophone hung around his neck, and trades banter with Mr. Douglas.

After a fast saxophone solo of the Rudy Wiedoeft type Mr. Dorsey announces a number with a title to "end all Ray Scott titles"—Dusk in Upper Sandusky"—received in good humor by the band since Ray Scott and his quintet came from the same unit. For both of the Dorsey numbers Ray McKinley takes over the percussion to give the special beat required by Mr. Dorsey. During the second number Ray McKinley puts on an exhibition of percussion beating that Leith Stevens, orchestra leader, assured us was as good as any of the touted popular masters of the percussion art.

The session winds up with a "jam session" composed of Ramona at the piano, Jimmy Dorsey, saxophonist, and the string bass and guitar players from the orchestra. This is fun to watch and to observe the behavior of top swing musicians as they hand the melody back and forth from one to the other. Then a sheer touch of radio technique closes the program as the orchestra trumpeter comes up front with this instrument pointing well off to the side of the mike," the "Toy Trumpet" of Ray Scott, a number which was pioneered in this session.

That Ray Scott, Bunny Berigan, and others came out of the Swing Session, to make their own reputations is the particular pride of Ed Cohan, the producer. The orchestra which has played all during this Swing Session, which has become the "thing in swing," is a CBS "house" orchestra. With practically one rehearsal it works up the program for the Saturday night session. And that is pretty good, Mr. Cohan thinks, when you consider the devoted attention it receives from amateur and professional circles.

A. D. H.

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These Are Everyday Low Prices... Compare Them!

BAKER'S or HERSHEY'S COCOA Breakfast Style ½ LB. TIN 7c

DAINTY JELL 6 Pure Fruit Flavored Gelatine Desserts 3 PKGS. 10c

TOILET TISSUE RICHMOND . . . 650-Sheet Rolls 6 ROLLS 19c

Sugar	Confectioners' or Brown	1 LB. PKG.	7c
Gulden's	Prepared Mustard	8½ OZ. JAR	10c
French's	Salad Cream Mustard	8½ OZ. JAR	10c
Rinso or Oxydol		LGE. PKG.	19c
Lux Soap Flakes		LGE. PKG.	19c
Bisquick		2½ LB. PKG.	27c
Friend's	Oven Baked BEANS	2 28 OZ. TINS	27c
Gorton's	Cod Fish Cakes	2 10 OZ. TINS	25c
Preserves	Mirabel Strawberry or Raspberry	2 LB. JAR	33c

Grapefruit	FINAST	No. 2 TIN	10c
Crisco	3 LB. TIN 49c	1 LB. TIN	17c
Cut-Rite	Wax Paper	40 FT. ROLL	5c
Rolled Oats	White Spray	48 OZ. PKG.	15c
Campbell's	Tomato Soup	3 TINS	20c
Campbell's	Assorted Soups	3 TINS	25c
Wheaties		2 PKGS.	23c
Campbell's	TOMATO JUICE	14 OZ. TIN	7c
Snow White	MARSHMALLOW CAKES — EDUCATOR	2 LBS. BULK	29c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Harvard's Baseball Hopes Are Riding None Too High—Stanley Cup Series Tonight

Outfielders and Catchers Present Needs for Crimson

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some inkling of the 1938 baseball season for Harvard will be known today. The Crimson nine engages in its first baseball game of the season down in Charlottesville, Va., facing the University of Virginia team. The Virginians are a little advanced for Harvard at this stage of the season.

Other teams to be met on the spring trip are equally well advanced over the progress of the Crimson. Tomorrow Harvard will engage Navy in combat, and then follow with daily games against Georgetown, Lafayette, and Columbia. One New England team, Vermont, already has been beaten by Virginia—on a pinch single by Bill Terry, Jr., son of the Giants' manager.

Harvard is faced with heavy problems this season, and the veteran Fred Mitchell has a severe task of coaching ahead of him. He has turned out some great teams in the past with faulty material, and might do so again. His outfield and receiving departments are the weak points at the present writing. His infield and pitching are average.

Two Catchers Lost

Two catchers were lost when Frank Owen graduated and Al Colwell left college. Paul Doyle, whose experience makes him the leading candidate is South with team, as are Bob Fulton, freshman captain, and Elliot Bacon. There is a grand opportunity for some youngster to come forth here.

The pitching department will be upheld by Ed Ingalls, varsity star, Slim Curtiss, and probably Tom Healey, freshman pitching ace last year. These, if they deliver in expected style, will go far toward winning the important games for Harvard.

Mitchell has a quartet of good ball players in the infield, but only time and experience will tell of success. The loss of Tom Bilodeau, 1937 captain at short stop, has changed the lineup somewhat. Art Johns, brilliant second baseman last year, has shifted to shortstop and Dave Shean, Jr., son of the old Red Sox player, who plays the outfield, infield and pitches, will take second.

Lupien at First

Capt. Ulysses Lupien will hold down first base as usual and Dick Grondahl, who played third against Yale, will occupy the same position this year. Just how this combination will work out defensively will not be known until after the southern trip at least. There is some measure of batting strength here anyway.

The outfield has lost Buster McTernan, a good fielder and hitter, and the reliable John Sullivan. Torbie Macdonald, freshman right fielder and football star, will help fill in the outfield problem. Bob Gannett, substitute center fielder last year; Frank Foley, gridiron star; Frank Leary, Don Prouty, Rud Hoye and Joe Soltz, all will be in the running for one of the garden positions.

Mitchell will have a better line on his team make-up after this trip. With Dartmouth losing to Navy and Georgetown, the Crimson can have little hope of being able to upset opponents of such ability. The team will open its home schedule later against Boston University.

Last Night's Hockey

By the Associated Press

International-American League

Play-Offs

Syracuse 3, Cleveland 2 (overtime periods).

Tonight's Schedule

National League (Stanley Cup) playoffs, Chicago at Toronto.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Cleveland 11, New York (N) 7.
Boston (N) 5, Brooklyn 1.
Houston 7, New York (A) 6.
Chicago (A) 11, Chicago (N) 9.
St. Louis (N) 11, Washington 8.
Philadelphia (N) 3, Jackson 0.
Philadelphia (A) 10, Atlanta 9.
Detroit 5, Buffalo 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Barstow 2.
St Louis (A) 4, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 5, Montreal 3.
Chattanooga 15, Baltimore 10.
Jersey City 6, Alexandria 5.

Toronto Favored In Contest With Stewart Sextet

TORONTO, April 5 (AP)—The Torono Maple Leafs, led by snipers Gordon Drillon and Sylvanus Apps, skate onto their home rink tonight favored to defeat the Chicago Black Hawks in the best-of-five final for the Stanley Cup and professional hockey's world championship.

Everything favors the Leafs except the events which have led up to this climactic play-off series. Most important advantage is that they have enjoyed a full week's rest since beating Boston three straight for the National Hockey League title, whereas Chicago goes into action right from two bruising, three-game series, each of which included one overtime game.

The Toronto attack, during the regular season, was the strongest in the league, Chicago's the weakest. In addition, the Maple Leaf defense, nothing to boast about until it tamed Boston so completely, still was better through the 48-game schedule than that of the Hawks.

But Bill Stewart's Chicagoans can draw some satisfaction from the fact that the under-dog has emerged as top-dog in each play-off scrap. Toronto itself was a short-ender against Boston; the favored Rangers lost to the Americans; the favored Canadiens to Chicago, and the favored Americans, who hadn't dropped a game all winter to the Hawks, were beaten by them in the semi-finals.

In their six regular season meetings, the Leafs won twice with seven-goal assaults, lost once and were tied three times. They retain the home-ice advantage for Thursday's second game, while the third will be played in Chicago, Sunday. Remaining games, if needed, will be played in Chicago Tuesday, April 12, and Toronto Thursday, April 14.

Harvard Diver May Not Enter

Harvard's swimming hopes in the National A. A. U. championships may receive a setback. Russell Greenwood, Jr., captain-elect, and a diver, may not make the trip to Columbus, Ohio. He has had trouble with his teeth.

The Harvard relay team, consisting of Bill Kendall, Charlie Hutter, Henry Curwen, and Harvey Stowell, will make the trip. Hutter and Kendall will enter individual events as well.

Mainstays of Bees' Pitching Again

Jim Turner and Lou Fette, Who Have Picked Up During Spring Training From Where They Left Off Last Year. Yesterday Fette Subdued the Brooklyn Dodgers, 5 to 1

Southern Pick-Ups

Six .300 Hitters on Team

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 5—When the Boston Red Sox go against the Yankees at Fenway Park April 18, officially opening their campaign to regain a spot in the first division of the American League, they will command a distinct edge over all rivals. Six regulars, barring injuries, will take the field with lifetime big league batting averages of .300.

No other club in the majors is so well stocked with sluggers in the select circle. If these six Red Sox hit together, regardless of Cronin's "luck" with pitchers, the team will be a dangerous contender.

At the close of the 1937 race, his thirteenth in the American League, Jimmy Foxx had a lifetime average of .334. The husky first baseman showed 1852 base hits in 1561 championship games, with a majority in the extra-base column. Jim is the leading Red Sox hitter, despite his decline in 1937.

Vosmik Makes Six

Joe Vosmik, who arrived from St. Louis to fill the hole in left field, has batted .315 during his eight adventures under the American banner, collecting 1196 hits in 968 contests. Joe figures to add several games to the Red Sox victory list in the approaching flag race. He should be the difference between the second division and a place in the money.

Also an eight-year man, Ben Chapman, the right fielder, is next in line with a .306 average. Like Foxx, Chappie missed the .300 level in '37, but promises to return to his normal pace this season.

Another .306 lifetime hitter is Frank "Pinky" Higgins, otherwise known as "Mike," who has managed to stay in the charmed circle in his six campaigns with the Athletics and Red Sox. Higgins is chained to third base. He did not miss a game in 1937.

Roger Cramer, at .305, and Cronin, at .301, round out the Big Six of the Fenway outfit. This is Joe's thirteenth season in major box scores, and Cramer's tenth.

Combined Average of .311

At a further risk of boring you with figures, this sextet offers a combined average of approximately .311, which may be an all-time record for six members of the same team, all regulars. Last season the Tigers headed the American League with a team hitting mark of .292. Of course, adding the averages of the entire team, the Red Sox mark would be many points under .311, but this Big Six swinging together at a normal pace would create plenty of uncomfortable afternoons for opposing pitchers and managers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Only Cramer, of the Big Six, is not a distance hitter. Roger pokes over the infield and only occasionally reaches the fences. But Foxx, Vosmik, Chapman, Higgins and Cronin all have the power to break up games with long ones. Although gripped by a slump here in the Grapefruit League, the Red Sox should be ready when the starting bell rings.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Washington Senators, and also the Chicago Cubs of the National League, are the only serious rivals to the honor which belongs to the Boston club. Bucky Harris can field five lifetime .300 hitters, including Al Simmons, Cecil Travis, Zeke Bonura, Johnny Stone and Buddy Myer. The Cubs, who are favored to win the senior circuit pennant, have Billy Herman, Frank Demaree, Carl Reynolds, Jim "Ripper" Collins and Gabby Hartnett.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankee leaders are Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey and George Selkirk. The White Sox also have four—Gerry Walker, Ray Radcliff, Luke Appling and Mike Kreevich.

♪ ♪ ♪

Champion in the lifetime class is Cardinal Johnny Mize, who in the short space of two years tops them all with a .349 figure. Paul Waner, in 12 seasons, has .348.

Lou Fette in Form

BRADENTON, Fla., April 5 (AP)—Lou Fette, the Boston Bees' 31-year-old "sophomore" who won 20 games last season, turned in an impressive exhibition yesterday as he held the Brooklyn Dodgers to four hits in nine innings and beat them, 5-1. Two of the hits and a walk produced the lone Dodger run in the fourth. Fette, who struck out five and walked four, got excellent batting support from his mates. They made their first four runs off George Jeffcoat, two coming home on Vince Di Maggio's triple in the fourth, and picked up the other off Buck Marrow, who worked the last four frames.

Syracuse Defeats Cleveland Barons

By the Associated Press

The Syracuse Stars, changed considerably since their triumph over the Philadelphia Ramblers last year in the final playoff for the first International-American Hockey League championship, today found themselves in the final again.

Another group of strong-legged, keen-eyed youngsters built around a nucleus of veterans won the Western Division title last night after a near-record battle with the Cleveland Barons, who led the group through the regular season. Syracuse won the second and deciding game of their two-out-of-three series, 3 to 2, after more than two hours of battling.

The Stars, who finished third and last in the Western Group during the regular campaign and then walloped Pittsburgh's Hornets in the first play-off round, showed themselves to be faster and more enduring than a fine Cleveland team.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Brown Club of Boston luncheon at 12:30 tomorrow in the Chamber of Commerce Building, should be of great interest to yachtsmen. Prof. Zenas R. Bliss '19 of the Brown Engineering Faculty will speak on a "navigator's experiences in J boat racing." Another interesting speaker will be Capt. Ben Pine of the Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester fisherman, scheduled to race Capt. Angus Walters of the Canadian champion Blusnose in American waters next August for the Halifax trophy. The speakers will be introduced by Edward R. Place '24.

♪ ♪ ♪

From Commissioner William P. Long comes the announcement that entry blanks for membership in the Park Department WPA Association of Baseball Leagues have been mailed out. Plans are under way to accommodate more baseball teams than in any other previous season. Extra diamonds have been put into condition and 120 instructors will be recruitng teams in the 70 playgrounds of the Park Department system.

♪ ♪ ♪

That baseball is popular here was proved last year when 23,000 players were registered. Classes from Midgets, boys under 12 years, up to and including the faster amateur and pro teams of the city take part. Park Department umpires are attending school to brush up on the rules for the coming season. Entries will close on Saturday, April 23. The season is scheduled to start on Monday, May 9, when local major league officials and players will be on hand to do honor to Sandlotters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Ken Nash of Tufts hopes to have all of his squad present at today's baseball practice session at the Medford Oval. Only a few boys reported for the first out-of-door workout of the season yesterday. The only veterans at the session were Capt. Ben Collier, second base; Italo Silvestri, third; and Joe Weeks, catcher.

♪ ♪ ♪

If reports out of Montreal are authentic, Walter Young, winner of last year's B. A. A. Marathon, won't be here on Patriot's Day to defend his title. Young came to Boston last year without a job and after winning this famous race expressed the desire that he hoped to get work on the Verdun police force. He did. Mayor Ferland said that Verdun would not send Young nor would he guarantee that if Walter decided to make the trip on his own that the police job would still be open when he returned.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Young out of the race, Johnny Kelley, Leslie Pawson, and other veterans of the road see their chances of victory increased. Young set a terrific pace last year and finished far ahead of the field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Herb Gallagher is going to do a little spring prunning with his baseball squad this week. With 35 now working out on Huntington Field, Herb must cut his squad down to 15. Fred Lee, stocky Charlestown boy is fairly certain of staying among the 15. He has won the left-field position. His hitting and fielding work has greatly pleased the Husky mentor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth dropped its second game of the season yesterday to North Carolina, 4 to 1. Dartmouth's lone run came in the third inning when Charles Tesreau, first baseman and son of the Indians' baseball coach, smashed out a home run.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympics have been forced to hold their practice session at Providence this week, due to the fact that there is no ice in either the Garden or Arena. There will be one more "freeze" in the Boston Garden this year, and that will come next week end, when the Olympics meet their old rivals, Sherbrooke.

♪ ♪ ♪

Edgar Mohler, young first base prospect of the Bees, who captained the University of Pennsylvania team last season, and then cavorted in the Canadian-American League, has been sent to Evansville, Ind., by Manager Casey Stengel. Mohler will catch on with one of the farms operated by the Bees.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Park Department athletic activities are many these days. On Thursday, the third annual girls' gymnastic exhibition will be held at Vine Street Gymnasium. A program of calisthenics, dancing, and games will be presented by girls from 40 agencies throughout the city.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Cabot Street Pool last night Patricia Powers of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association gained the State 300-yard individual medley championship in the annual women's swim held under the auspices of the Boston Park Department.

Tabor Heading Young Rookies Due for Boston

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 5—Those who follow the trek of the Boston Red Sox northward are smiling these days at the caliber of youth that is slowly but surely heading into the Fenway family. Tom Yawkey's farm system is bearing fruit, not only in the pitcher's box where the Red Sox are rich this spring, but likewise in the outfield and infield.

One of the more highly regarded rookies, recently sent to Minneapolis for more seasoning, is James Reubin "Jimmy" Tabor, one of the Little Rock graduates. Jim arrived with a third baseman's glove, according to his record in the Southern Association last season, but before leaving for Donie Bush's team the youngster had blossomed forth as a versatile player with many possibilities.

Gifted with a large pair of hands, Tabor is built like an ideal infielder. He stands 6ft. 1in. in his stocking feet and tips the scales at approximately 175 pounds. His powerful arm snaps across the infield like a long black whip. Not only is his arm strong, but he has learned to get balls away fast.

Also a Shortstop

Jimmy was a third baseman at Little Rock, although he was a shortstop during his school days. So when Cronin moved the rookie into the short field in practice games, the result left the skipper smiling. "He'll do," was Cronin's only comment.

In the event that the Red Sox ever need an emergency second baseman, Tabor could be recalled. The position is new to him, but a natural infielder like Jimmy could take charge of the situation for a while at least.

"Of course, my best position at Little Rock was third base," said Tabor recently, "but I rather like the thought of trying shortstop or second base. I played short in school. Joe Cronin taught me the tricks of playing there, and he really knows how to teach. He tells me how in a language I can understand."

Lure of Baseball

Tabor was a sophomore at the University of Alabama a year ago when he received notice to report at the Red Sox minor league camp in Little Rock. Jim had originally planned to finish college, but the lure of baseball was too great. He could not study with the big league picture in the back of his head.

At Little Rock, the collegian left an impression with Manager Prothro and was retained on the Traveler roster. He played in 137 games, hit .295 and drove in 94 runs. He also scored 93 himself. In an exhibition game, prior to the opening of the regular Southern Association season, Jim hit a home run with the bases loaded facing Cleveland's sensational speed-ball rookie hurler, Bob Feller.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin has further infield insurance in the person of Leo "Red" Nonnenkamp, the Little Rock center fielder. Red is tagging along as one of the extra outfielders, but should Jimmy Foxx need a day off, the 27-year-old newcomer could step in at first base. Nonnenkamp admits he has never played the bag except in spring training games, yet being a left-hander, he looks at home there.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rarely has a major league club enjoyed the perfect weather experienced by the Red Sox here in Sarasota. Not a minute of practice has been lost this spring. The club is probably in better shape at this stage than it has been for years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin is entirely satisfied with Win Green, the former Boston Bruins' hockey trainer, who now fills that capacity with the Sox. If Win has a fault, it is the long hours he spends in the clubhouse, oftentimes unnecessarily.

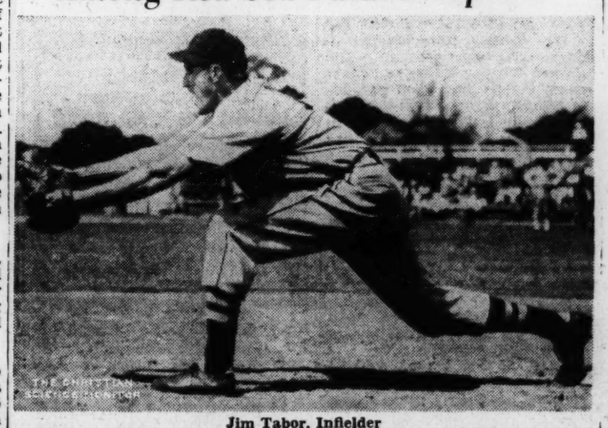
♪ ♪ ♪

When the Sox left camp here last night there were 23 players besides Cronin, only one over the league limit. There are three catchers, five infielders, five outfielders and 11 pitchers as follows: Moe Berg, Gene Desautels, Johnny Peacock, catchers; Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Jimmy Foxx, Mike Higgins, Eric McNair, infielders; Ben Chapman, Doc Cramer, Fabian Gaffke, Leo Nonnenkamp, Joe Vosmik, outfielders; Jim Bagby, Emerson Dickman, Lefty Grove, Byron Humphreys, Johnny Marcum, Archie McKain, Dick Midkiff, Fritz Ostermueller, Charley Wagner, Jack Wilson and Lee Rogers, pitchers. E. R.

Canadiens-Detroit Leave

MONTREAL, April 5 (CP)—Montreal Canadiens and Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League leave Montreal today for the Maritime Province, where they play three exhibition games before sailing from Halifax next Saturday for their European tour. The teams will return about the middle of May.

Among Red Sox Future Hopefuls



Jim Tabor, Infielder

Youngster Sent Out to Minneapolis by Joe Cronin for More Seasoning Under the Coaching of the Veteran Donie Bush

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Harvard Pony Deserves Major Y

It seems to me that if the Yale athletic authorities fail to send a major "Y" to the Harvard varsity polo pony that dissolved the very exciting 10-to-10 score in the final round of the intercollegiate polo championship tournament at New York Saturday, the Eli authorities will be very remiss in their duties. Entering the championship tournament a decided favorite to succeed to the championship held last year by Cornell University, the Harvard trio, led by F. S. (Skiddy) von Stade, Jr., son of the famous polo player of that name, disposed of its preliminary opponents—Pennsylvania Military College 15 to 3 and Kenyon College 15 to 6—and then faced Yale for the title in Saturday's final. It was the third meeting of the season for the Crimson and Blue and, as the former had won at New Haven, 17 to 12, and at Boston, 13 to 5, the Crimson followers were naturally looking forward to another victory over the Blue and an intercollegiate championship title with the greatest of confidence.

Underwood
Deserves Major Y

Not Good Horse Sense

While the Crimson cohorts might have had plenty of cause to view the game with supreme optimism, eventualities proved that their confidence was very much out of order. In the first place Gaylord Dillingham, regular No. 2 in the Crimson lineup, was out of the game and Capt. von Stade moved up to No. 2 from his regular position at back, while Warwick B. Stabler of Brussels, Belgium, went in at back. Despite this last-minute change the Crimson finished the regulation time even with Yale at 10 goals all. Then they started in on the so-called "sudden death" period, which means that the team which scores first wins the game without further play. Here it was that the Harvard pony took it into its head, or rather feet, to give the Elis one of the big upset-victories of the college winter season by kicking the ball into his own goal for the point that won for Yale. No wonder the followers of Harvard are claiming the pony failed to show good "horse sense." And Yale will certainly fail to show a due degree of appreciation if it does not put that pony down in its list of winter-sports awards, especially as the Eli will no doubt get major letters instead of minor, as they won the championship.

Other Freak Plays That Have Won

Coming as it did at such a dramatic time and with such an important result, the Harvard pony's goal received more attention than it would ordinarily receive as such occurrences have happened several times before in polo games. Considering the way scrimmages often take place in front of the goal, it is perhaps to be wondered at that more goals are not scored by a pony kicking the ball between the posts. It is one of those freak plays which happen not only in polo but also in different ways in other games. Take the game of hockey. I can recall an instance where a Harvard goalie, one of the best the Crimson ever had, accidentally knocked the puck into his own goal for the point which gave Yale a victory over the Crimson and which, if memory serves me right, gave the Elis the hockey series for the year. And this was not the only instance where a hockey player has scored against his own team; but it was one of the cases, as with the Harvard pony, which loomed large in the outcome of the game. Then there are the cases where golfers have knocked their opponent's ball into the cup for the loss of the hole. The golfers are rapidly eliminating their troubles along this line by legislating against the stymie. Perhaps some day the hockey authorities will decide that a goal made against one's own team will not count and the polo authorities rule that a goal scored by a pony against his own team will be thrown out, but we doubt it.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

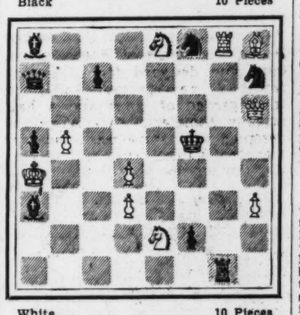
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 5, 1938

Problem No. 2025

By Burney M. Marshall

Black 10 Pieces



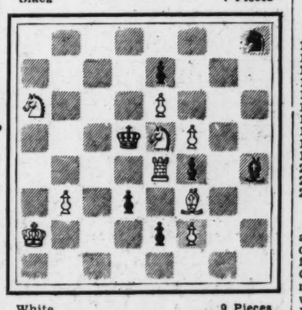
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer, June 21, 1931. Distant cut-offs arising from defensive moves of black pawn.)

Problem No. 2026

By R. Cheney

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Russian Tourney, June, 1936. First American publication, Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 9, 1936. First showing of so-called Cheney Theme.)

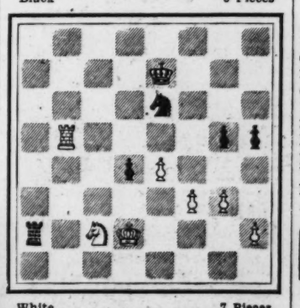
Solutions to Problems

No. 2023. R-Kt5
No. 2024. 1. K-K8 K-Q4 or Kt4
2. Q-K7
1. ——— KxP
2. B-Kt3

End-Game No. 402. White wins, according to the note in the "Chess" collection of games, with 1 P-K6 (threatening 2 Kt-Kt6ch) If 1 . . KtxP; 2 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 3 QxKt and Black is helpless. If 2 . . K-Kt; 3 Kt-K7ch. K-B; 4 KtxR. Q-R7ch; 5 K-B, Q-R8ch; 6 K-K2 QxP; 7 B-K3 and White holds his piece safely.

End-Game No. 403

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Rosselli-Vistanetzkis, Munich team tournament, August, 1936.)

Notes

Readers are reminded to watch for reports of the National championship, which began April 2 at the Center Service Auditorium, Rockefeller Center, New York.

Kashdan and Simonson have been playing a practice match at the Manhattan Chess Club. Kashdan won the first three games; but Simonson, who almost won the national championship two years ago, is always a dangerous opponent, and will undoubtedly work himself into form.

Martin Stark, Harvard champion of a few years ago and more recently one of Washington's leading players, is now playing in the Massachusetts State championship.

J. R. Capablanca, former world champion, has just returned to his native Cuba after a long stay abroad and in the United States. Shortly before his departure he met 24 in a simultaneous at the Union League, Philadelphia, where he defeated 23 and drew with Walter L. Rogers.

Dr. Lasker recently met 47 in a simultaneous at the New Haven Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of the Connecticut Chess League. The final score was 33 wins, 13 draws, and one loss, to William H. Newberry of the Yale Club.

The Boston Metropolitan League championship was won by the Boston City Club, with the Boylston Chess Club and the Lynn Chess Club following in that order. The Boylston second team was first in the "B" Division.

Here is how Reshevsky defeated Horowitz in the Marshall-Manhattan team match. Two years ago, Reshevsky lost to Horowitz in the national championship, which he nevertheless won. This time Reshevsky emerged from mid-game combinations and counter-combinations with two pieces for the exchange. This was gradually converted into a Q and P ending which Reshevsky was able to win.

Sicilian Defense

Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black	Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	23 P-B3	RxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	24 K-B2	QxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	25 QR-Q	Q-R3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	26 R-Q2	P-K4
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	27 QxKP	R-K
6 P-KR3	B-Kt2	28 Q-Q4	B-B5
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	29 R-K	RxR
8 Q-Q2	Castles	30 KxR	Kt-Q4
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	31 Q-K5	P-R4
10 B-KR6	BxB	32 RxKt	BxR
11 QxB	Q-Kt3	33 QxB	Q-R8ch
12 Q-Q3	K-R	34 Q-Q	QxP
13 B-K3	P-Q4	35 Q-Q8ch	K-R2
14 PxP	BxQP	36 Q-B6	K-Kt
15 Q-Kt5	Kt-Q5	37 Q-Q8ch	K-R2
16 R-QB	KtxB	38 Q-B6	Q-R7
17 KtxKt	B-B5	39 K-B	P-R4
18 Q-K3	Q-R3	40 Q-Q4	P-R5
19 Kt-B5	Q-R4ch	41 P-QB4	P-R6
20 P-B3	BxKt	42 Q-Q5	Q-R8ch
21 KtxP	Q-Q4	43 K-K2	P-R7
22 KtxR	B-Q8	Resigns	

The game below ultimately decided first and second places in the Paris tournament of last January. Rossolimo is a young Greek who has been living in Paris for a number of years. Capablanca emerged victorious. To try to offset his weakness, Rossolimo tried a combination which Capablanca refuted.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Capablanca White	Rossolimo Black	Capablanca White	Rossolimo Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 KxKt	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 RxP	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 R-B7	BxKtch
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	19 PxB	Kt-Kt3
5 P-K3	Castles	20 R-B6	KtxP
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 K-B2	KR-Kt
7 R-B	P-B3	22 R-R	P-Kt6ch
8 B-Q3	P-KR3	23 K-B	R-Kt5
9 B-R4	PxP	24 BxP	Kt-Kt3
10 BxP	P-QKt4	25 K-Q2	P-K4
11 B-Q3	P-R3	26 PxP	Kt-B5ch
12 P-R4	P-Kt5	27 K-B3	KtxP(K4)
13 Kt-K4	KtxKt	28 R-B5	R-Kt3
14 BxB	KtxP	29 B-Q3	Resigns(a)
15 BxQ	KtxQ		

(a) Black cannot avoid the loss of a piece.

Eastern Signs Connolly

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 5 (AP)—Thomas H. Richardson, president of the Eastern Baseball League, announced today he has signed Francis R. Connolly as an umpire for the 1938 season. Connolly has officiated in the Piedmont, International and Northeastern Leagues and worked part of the 1933 season in the New York-Pennsylvania League, as the Eastern League was formerly called.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Milestone in the Education of English Girls

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

English Public School Idea As It Developed for Girls

Founding of the First Schools of This Sort Marked A New Attitude Toward the Mentality of Women

The English Public School—12

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Although for many centuries it has been possible for boys to receive good education at what are known as public schools in England, it is in comparatively recent years that girls have had the same opportunities.

Young Ladies' Seminaries and, later, girls' high schools were started in England at the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria; but their purpose was always to produce an accomplished young lady likely to attract a desirable husband.

Agitators for better education for women such as Dame Millicent Fawcett and Miss Ann Jemima Clough achieved the foundation of women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge universities about 1870. The end in view was broadening into careers outside the home. To meet this end were needed schools run on rather different lines from the Young Ladies' Seminaries—schools which would send out girls with a wider knowledge and outlook.

The first English school to offer a really sound all-around education for girls was Queen's College, London, founded in 1848 by Frederick Denison Maurice. Thereafter more and more girls' schools have been founded with the ideals governing the older boys' public schools. At these schools initiative and the "team spirit" are encouraged. They include St. Leonards (St. Andrews, Fife), Wycombe Abbey, Heathfield, Cheltenham, Sherborne and Roedean.

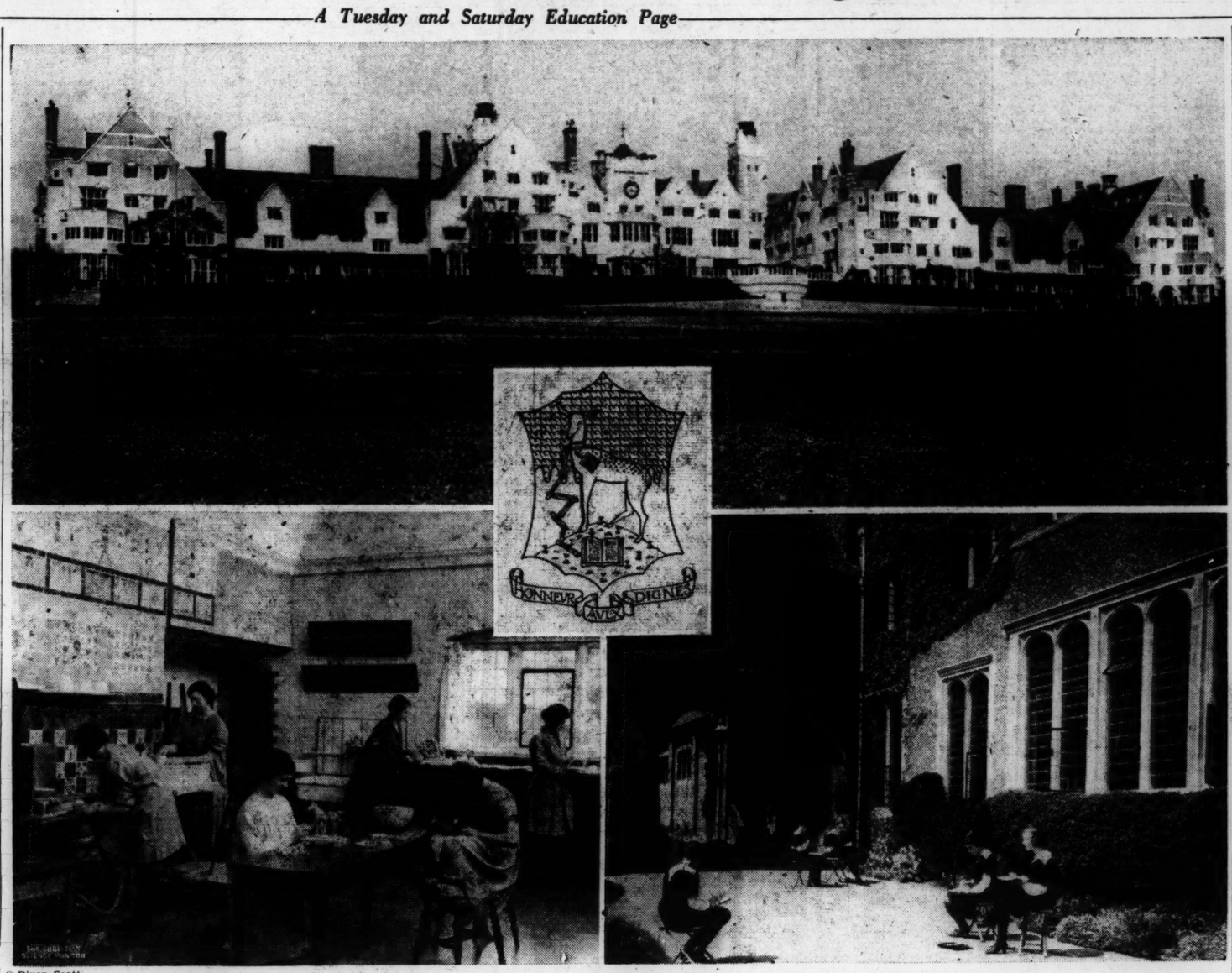
Viewed with suspicion at first, they were later found to be an excellent medium for educating girls to be useful citizens, able to think for themselves and work together for a common cause. It is for this reason that the girls' public school system in England is flourishing today.

The English public schools for girls with Roedean as one example of the type, are presented in four articles.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Roedean (1885). Tuesday, April 12, Bedales (1893).



© Dixon-Scott

Upper—General View of Roedean, One of the English Public Schools for Girls. Center—The School Coat of Arms. Lower Left—Pupils at Work in the School Pottery. Right—Sketching in Front of the Library

Roedean Grew Out of a Home

This School Began With the Home Life of a Gifted Family

By Mrs. L. Cope Cornford

(Née Christabel Lawrence), One of the Lawrence Family That Founded Roedean

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

From the broad terrace of Roedean School, one hundred feet above the tall white cliffs of the Sussex shore, the eye is led past the scented downturf of the playing fields, over the changing waters of the English Channel to the distant horizon.

Just so were the eyes of the Founders bent unfalteringly upon the horizon of human endeavor and achievement, when they set out—three young women in their early twenties—to offer to the girlhood of England a liberal education commensurate with the opportunities hitherto afforded only to boys, incorporating the best of the old Public School traditions, but unhampered by ancient inexpedient usage.

The reasons for the phenomenal rise from a private school, without capital, consisting of 12 pupils, to the present well-known institution, between 1885 and 1898, were mainly the pioneer spirit of reform engendered in the family by my father, Philip Henry Lawrence, and to the love of children derived from my mother.

The influences on our father's earlier years came from the Birmingham of the Victorian era, which included such men as Joseph Chamberlain and Dr. James Martineau. In later years he spent his life in genuine reform under the leadership of John Stuart Mill, John Bright, Henry Fawcett and his wife Millicent of the suffrage fame.

Cradle of Roedean

Our home in England, Fearegg House, the cradle of Roedean, was built and designed for us by our father. It was spacious, and stood in a garden of three and a half acres in Wimbledon Park, Surrey, so designed that there was space for organized games, with infinite possibilities for free play so dear to the heart of childhood. A large gymnasium added to its delight.

The atmosphere of our home life which centered round our beautiful and gifted mother, was one of happiness and love imbued with the culture of her artistic and musical talents.

Home Life A Key

Our family of eight girls and six boys fell naturally into three groups according to age. Nevertheless, the life of Fearegg was a corporate life. Through all our dealings with each other ran incessantly the strong bond of our devotion to our mother. She taught us how to sink our differences in concerted action for our own common happiness, through the means of music, drawing, drama, and organized games. Our standard of the arts was set through the personal contact of my parents with the great men of the age. We were brought up with the love of the literature of the age. In fiction, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Mrs. Gaskell, Jane Austen, Harriet Martineau, the two Kingsleys, Miss Young, many of whom my parents claimed as personal friends, filled our bookshelves.

I like to think of our large sitting room, on winter evenings, with a central lamp softly lighting a round table at which we sat at our various tasks—my father's readings, succeeded by string quartets and vocal duets, to which we younger ones listened while snugly in bed.

Shaking Off False Values

At this time England was shaking herself free from many false values, especially with regard to women's education. Great strides had been made with the Day School Movement under Miss Beal and Miss Buss, while the dawn of university education for women was breaking. My father was quick to avail himself of these opportunities for his elder children, who had spent much of their early life in France and Germany, thus acquiring a cosmopolitan outlook, which later widened to the Empire and to the furthest lands overseas.

When our school was started, my sisters had already been teaching their younger brothers and sisters with the neighboring children; and there were enough members of the family to provide the staff, and also one fifth of the pupils of the new venture.

When, with the inauguration of their teaching work in Brighton, Penelope, Dorothy, and Millicent transferred the focus of our activities from our home to the school, it was with the same united front that we passed on the torch of lessons learnt in the home circle to the wider family of the universe.

Daughter-School In South Africa

In 1902 the South African branch of Roedean was established at Johannesburg—a direct result of an appeal from Cecil Rhodes for an energetic public school movement for boys and girls in that country. My sisters were approached, with the result that my youngest sister, Theresa, set off with a friend almost immediately. From the same small beginnings, in the same family way, the daughter school began; and it is now as flourishing as its parent, with its own buildings and broad acres and Governing Council.

Between 1920 and 1923 Roedean entered on its final stage as a Public School, and my three sisters handed over their proprietary rights to an elective Governing Council, consisting of a majority of Old Roedeanians, as well as representatives of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London. Thus the Old Roedeanians perpetuate their own control.

The individual founders have passed, but the spirit of their work and their great devotion to their pupils live on—a deathless influence for coming generations.

The School as It Is Today

By Naomi Harding

(Roedean 1927-1933)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Honor the worthy and honor the keen,
Honor her daughters, and honor Roedean!"

These words from the chorus of the Roedean school song well express the vigorous spirit introduced into girls' education by the school on the Brighton cliffs which is modeled on the English Public Schools for Boys.

"We wish in the first place, to give to physical education and outdoor life their due place in every girl's life." In pursuance of this aim of the Founders, the Misses Lawrence, the Brighton school was early provided with a gymnasium and good playing fields which have since been considerably extended. The girls play cricket in the summer and lacrosse in the winter. The recent addition of eight hard courts has made it possible to play tennis all the year round. For swimming, the girls have the advantage not only of the school bath, but also of the school's private stretch of beach, easily accessible by way of a long tunnel cut in the cliff.

Current Interests

Apart from the usual curriculum, girls are expected to attend extra lectures on current events and other matters of everyday interest, such as art, astronomy, and social services. The high intellectual standard of the school today is shown by the fact that a prize for general knowledge offered for inter-school competition was last year won by a Roedean girl.

The school is encouraged to take an interest in those less fortunate than themselves. A flourishing children's Holiday Home, which has existed since the foundation of the school, is maintained at Rottingdean, a village beloved of authors and artists within a stone's throw of Roedean. There small girls from the poor parts of London and its suburbs are admitted and are given a really good month's holiday. These children are frequently entertained to tea at the school, the girls being their hostesses.

Although there is a large staff of mistresses—the proportion being only 10 girls to one mistress—the girls do not come into contact with them a great deal apart from school time. There are two mistresses at the head of each "house," but law and order is supposed to be maintained by the girls themselves, the older and more responsible being given a limited authority over the younger. Thus a primary feature of the English Public School system is in operation at Roedean.

Other Schools Followed

Stanchly situated on the cliff exposed to the elements, Roedean is symbolic of the idea which was in the minds of the Misses Lawrence when they founded it. They were always progressive, and their influence is with the school, though they are no longer there to govern it. Their particular desire was for girls to be self-reliant, and to this end these pioneers used methods which 50 years ago were unusual and open to the biting winds, of criticism. However, these same methods have proved themselves, and have subsequently been adopted by other schools. That is why Roedean no longer stands out so sharply in women's education, but the same tradition, the spirit of progress, is ever a vital factor.

A Musician Who Loves to Teach

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger: Teacher Extraordinary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Her subject is music, and the students in her classes at Radcliffe College and Wellesley College and the Longy School are hearing music as they never heard it before; they are playing music as they never played it before, singing it and actually composing it. One of the famous music teachers of the world has come to Massachusetts. Those who have this opportunity to study under Mlle. Nadia Boulanger are indeed fortunate.

What makes a hundred girls fling themselves into topcoats and, books beneath their arms, trip through the Radcliffe yard, with eyes that sparkle as if they were going to a dance instead of to a class in "Early and Modern Music: a Comparative Study?" Is it because Mademoiselle will emphasize accuracy, the strictest accuracy, and impress upon them the need for playing a piece as the composer wrote it? Is it because she will point out the value of the bass notes, deploring the tendency of a former generation of pianists and organists to minimize their importance? Other teachers, too, have said such things, and they are not sufficient to account for the expectant hush that suddenly transforms a crowded lecture hall into one great listening ear. She is coming, and all eyes follow her.

She is not spectacular, this woman who is director of the Department of Music at the Ecole Normale in Paris, and Professor of Harmony at the American Academy at Fontainebleau. In her severe black silk dress and simply knotted coiffure, she has little color outwardly. The slight but sturdy figure might be that of any poised, immaculate woman professor.

"Freedom Comes From Discipline"

She smiles and remarks, with shrewd delight, on the sudden silence. Her voice is deep and resonant. Her honesty and forthrightness are apparent in every gesture, every tone of her speech. When her fingers touch the piano keys, the sounds they produce thrill her pupils as only sounds can thrill which come from a real artist, thoroughly disciplined. "Discipline," she told me, when during a press interview once, I asked her what she considered the greatest need of the young composer of today. "It is always discipline. Freedom comes from discipline. What is often called freedom is only slavery."

She plays the melody of a Bach chorale. She hums the words. She stops, calls for a few bars' assistance from five young men of the Harvard Glee Club, who are sitting near the piano. Snatches of comment intersperse abundant musical illustrations. She talks of a change of key, of a phrase built on B minor, another built on E, a whole melody making only one octave. She is pointing out the spirit of the music.

"It is the gems of wisdom she flings out, which make her instruction so interesting," one teacher of piano who is in her classes told me recently, "they come so fast. She has such tremendous vitality."

Loves to Watch Unfoldment.

I shall not soon forget the glow in her eyes when a press representative asked her if she, having been first a composer, really enjoyed teaching. "I love it," she replied. "I have been teaching for 34 years. To teach is a great privilege. It is a wonderful thing to watch the development in ideas, to see people doing things which you have never done yourself."

The question preceded an inquiry as to how she felt as a woman conducting a famous symphony orchestra, and her rapid response was characteristic, "When I am doing my job I don't stop to think whether I am a man or a woman. I was born a woman, and that does not astonish me."

Her teaching seeks to bring together similar works of different periods. Relationship between Stravinsky and certain twelfth-century masters, for example, she brings out as an illustration of a spiritual kinship throughout all times. In her programs she attempts the same grouping of musical thought and feeling.

When she conducted Fauré's "Requiem" for the Royal Philharmonic Society in London, in 1936 and 1937, she was acquainting the London audiences with the works of a composer whom, for the greater part, they had not known before, though, she said, Fauré had achieved the highest in technique, resourcefulness and economy. "People have a tendency," she remarked in commenting on this, "to learn only what they are used to. They think a thing bad or good according to whether it means change or no change. One must not show prejudice. One must find that which is true."

Only those who are willing to work much harder than usual can qualify for membership in her group of soloists. They are with her in Cambridge—Mme. Giselle Peyron, Mme. La Comtesse Jean de Polignac, Mme. Irène Kedroff, Mme. Nathalie Kedroff, M. Hugues Cuenod and M. Doda Conrad—and they assist in illustrating her teaching. Mademoiselle Boulanger herself sets a vigorous example of constant industry. Teaching and rehearsing all day, often until 11 o'clock at night, it is reported that she then goes to her study and works until two or three in the morning, rising at six or seven, thoroughly refreshed. Of her evident need for so little sleep one of her associates at Radcliffe said to me, "She is restored by her work. She is so modest that what she does doesn't fatigue her. She thinks of herself as merely an instrument of music, and this lessens the strain. Besides, her emphasis is always on life and the eternal values."

While she is Visiting Lecturer in Music at Radcliffe, she is also teaching at Wellesley and at the Longy School, emphasizing, in furthering the development of young musicians:

(1) the necessity of developing the ear, an objective, precise hearing, capable of perceiving details which may appear insignificant but on which depends balance in sonority,

(2) the necessity of a profound knowledge of technique, of the common language, to give the artist true freedom,

(3) the necessity of guarding against a "system," of trying rather to understand the actual differences in natures and temperaments, and, with the "grammar," taking each nature into account,

(4) the necessity of professional activity, of "handling" music in a practical way instead of remaining content with speculative research and theory; for music, she declares, "is not theory, it is sound."

Born in Paris, in a family of musicians, Nadia Boulanger has been gifted since infancy. After a brilliant record at the Paris Conservatory, she won in 1908 the second Grand Prix de Rome. In 1904 she abandoned composition for teaching. Many talented musicians have studied with her in Paris, from all parts of the globe.

Pearl Strachan

A Spanish Girl at Roedean

By Amalia Martin-Gamero

of St. Jean-de-Luz, France (Roedean 1937)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a wintry morning when I saw Roedean for the first time. It appeared to me from the main road imposing and splendid, dominating on the one side the bare downs and on the other the roaring sea. My heart beat fast as we approached it. It was the first time that I was to be among English girls, and I could speak only a few words of English.

I arrived after the term had begun, and as soon as I entered the school I felt I was going to like it. I liked the atmosphere of work mixed with an air of friendship, of happiness, of gaiety, of simplicity.

First Days Were Full

My first days passed so quickly that I scarcely had time to think where I was or what had happened. Everything was new to me! What I remember is that I was surrounded the whole day by numbers of girls—all new faces to me—trying to explain what I had to do and showering questions on me, most of which I could not understand. . . . When after a few days people became used to me and I was no longer "new," I felt that I had already settled down and was a Roedeanian; and by then I was already overcoming the greatest difficulties of the language.

I had never before been in a boarding school, so this life was new to me; the work was very different too, and, what is more important, the girls are very different from Spanish girls. And now that I know them very well, I must say that they surpassed my expectations in every way. They are not as "gamey" as I expected. On the contrary, there are many who are not "gamey" at all. Games play quite an important part in school life, but work is much more important. Games are played in moderation, but those who like them have a very high standard.

Prefect System

Something which was until now unknown to me was the prefect system. We do not have it in our schools. With the prefect system the staff relies very much on the older girls, who do all their preparation without any supervision at all, even for school examinations. No one can deny that this system gives us great satisfaction; it is a great relief and a very agreeable feeling to know that people trust you. But this system probably would not succeed in a Spanish school. This is because in Spain there is no difference between girls of fourteen and seventeen years old. Spanish girls grow up much earlier than English girls. But here the difference is enormous, and therefore the girl of seventeen is considered by the younger ones as a grown-up and responsible person, and they respect her. Moreover, English girls are, I feel, better disciplined. They have more public spirit, and therefore, do not put themselves ahead of the good of the whole group.

The relation between the staff and girls is friendly, cordial, sincere, even if it is quite formal. The picture of an English schoolmistress abroad is very different from the reality. One generally imagines her old, strict, bad-tempered. . . . Why? I do not know, but it is a silly prejudice that must be contradicted.

There are many things that I shall always associate with Roedean: especially a black windmill on the top of a hill, the magnificent views of the Downs, and the roaring of wind and sea.

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friends: Germany

With great delight I always have read the interesting and inspiring letters in this column through which my brother and I have gained valuable friendships abroad.

I have a deep interest in studying other languages and learning things about other nations first-hand by traveling. Soon after finishing college I had the great privilege of traveling extensively in England.

Still more enjoyable are personal contacts. Since distances in Europe are not so great as in the New World personal visits and "exchange visits" can more often and more easily be arranged. Owing to money restrictions for individual travelers exchange visits now-a-days have become very popular. Not only among friends but also sport clubs make extensive use of it.

So I am always looking forward to welcoming my friends from abroad. Last summer a very good English friend of mine came over to my native town in her car and from there we had a splendid trip through southern Germany, Austrian Tyrol, crossing the Pass of Brennero to the Dolomites. The grandeur and beauty of this magnificent mountain range cannot be expressed in words. Dolomites have quite a different shape from other mountains, being very rugged and steep. Then our way went on to the Lake of Garda, where we stayed a few days with my aunt.

This spring I shall have the opportunity to visit the United States and naturally I am very much looking forward to meeting pen friends there. I have learned so much about Monitor study groups in America, which interest me ever so much, and I would be very thankful indeed to have a chance to visit a few as a guest.

(Miss) H. L.

We can not claim much space for this column today, but as you see, we are very much "here." Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	687,060
1938 Volume to date	64,420,300
1937 Volume to date	163,737,626

Rally in Steels Helps to Bolster The Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 5 —A mild rally in steels helped bolster the stock market today after the list had pointed downward in the morning.

Although selected issues managed to creep forward, minus signs were plentiful near the final hour.

The pace was exceptionally slow throughout, transfers running at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Steels Resistant

A shade ahead the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Woolworth, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, General Electric, Allied Chemical, General Foods, Standard Brands, Kroger Grocery, Pennsylvania, Hiram Walker, Eastman Kodak, Shell Union Oil and Westinghouse.

Backward were U. S. Rubber, Dome Mines, Union Carbide, Owens-Illinois, Air Reducation, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Western Union and Texas Corp.

American Telephone ran into some selling after its jump of Monday and was off about 2 points in the morning. It eventually cut this loss.

On the dark side of the carriers were statements of 141 Class 1 roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission revealing an aggregate net loss of $33,475,907 in January compared with a loss of $4,502,006 in the corresponding month a year ago.

Bond Market Strong

The bond market continued its strong rally of recent sessions today. Gains of major fractions to more than three points' were liberally sprinkled in the secondary railroad group and to a lesser extent among other classifications.

Prominent on the renewed upswing were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of 1962, Western Union 5s of 1960 and Louisville & Nashville 3¾s.

U. S. Governments were fairly active and 1-32 to 7-32 of a point higher in late dealings.

A rise of 5 points in Austrian 7s featured a generally improved foreign dollar list.

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Sizable gains in most industrial specialties featured a narrow and irregular curb market today.

Ahead a point or more near the last hour were Atlas Plywood, Master Electric, Aluminum Company, North American Rayon "A" and United Shoe Machinery. Most utilities were favored for fractional advances, including American Gas & Electric, Cities Service and Niagara Hudson Power.

On the downside for small losses were Creole Petroleum, Montgomery Ward "A," Pantepec Oil and United Gas.

Am. Smelting Head Says Mexico Not To Seize Mines

NEW YORK (AP)—Mexican Government representatives have informed officials of American Smelting & Refining Company that there will be no expropriation of foreign owned mines in Mexico, F. H. Brownell, chairman of that company, told shareholders at the annual meeting.

Mexico "is desirous that the properties continue to be operated by those now owning them," Mr. Brownell said he was informed, adding that about 18 per cent of the company's total earnings for January and February was derived from Mexican operations.

The company earned on its common stock at the rate of $2.96 a share per year in January and at the rate of $2.30 in February, he said, the average rate of $2.63 for the two-month period comparing favorably with that a year ago.

Mr. Brownell said the Mexican labor situation was acute and that the world silver market was unsettled.

Mexican labor organizations, he said, have sought regulation tantamount to control of management, personnel and plant operation, a policy which gives rise to concern.

The company, he said, since the revolution of 1917, has inquired of each administration its attitude towards American investment in Mexico and up to the present has been assured of governmental approval if laws are complied with.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 5—Despite temporary jumps of 4 cents a bushel in May quotations at Winnipeg, Chicago wheat futures averaged lower today.

The Winnipeg upturns were attributed to buying of futures for European interests and for previous speculative sellers who were short of wheat to meet contract requirements. A majority of traders here apparently acted on belief that stimulating aspects o funofficial crop estimates issued here today had been fairly well discounted beforehand.

Bangor Hydro Electric

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of $600,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due March 1, 1963, of the Bangor Hydro Electric Company, Bangor, Maine, has been placed privately through Smith, Barney & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., and Hornblower & Weeks, acting as agents for the company. The purpose of the financing is to reimburse the company for recent property improvements and to provide funds for contemplated improvements to property.

Vt. Road May Abandon Branch

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has recommended that the Central Vermont Railway Company be allowed to abandon its Burlington and Lamoille branch between Essex Junction and Cambridge Junction, Vt., a distance of 25.81 miles.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	36½	36½	36½	Apr 1
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	3	32	32	32	
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	13	46½	44½	46½	+1½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	¾	⅞	Apr 4
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	16	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	39	1½	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	7½	6¾	7½	+ ⅛
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	Apr 2
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	5	14	13¾	14	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	6	5½	6	+ ¾
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	15	135	130	135	+3½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	11	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	40	40	40	Apr 2
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	32	38½	36⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	55	55	55	+2
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	7	12	11½	12	
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	5	20	27⅝	29	+1¾
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	82	80½	82	+1¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	161¼	161¼	161¼	Apr 4
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	13	17⅜	16½	17⅝	+1⅛
50	27	Am Car & F pf	3	35	35	35	+2⅜
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¾e)	9	11⅞	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105⅛	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	90	88½	48½	Apr 1
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Apr 2
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	2	10	10	10	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	3	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	13	3½	3	3	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	9	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13¼	13	12¼	+ ⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ⅜
11½	5⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	8	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	14	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	15½	14	15½	+2
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	34	34	34	Apr 4
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 4
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 1
7⅞	4½	Am International	2	5½	5	5	— ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	12	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	3	11½	11	11½	Apr 4
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	14	27	25¼	26	Apr 4
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	Mar30
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	20	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅞k)	9	22¼	21½	22⅞	+1⅜
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	7	Am Rad & St S (.60)	45	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	22	16⅜	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	64	63½	64	+1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	2	17	17	17	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	Apr 2
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	77	34½	31¾	34½	+2⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	108½	108½	108½	Apr 2
52	47	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	Apr 2
34¾	●15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	24	20½	19½	20½	+ ¾
11¾	6½	Am Stores	4	7	6¾	7	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	24	22½	24	Mar31
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	79	126⅛	120⅛	126⅛	+3⅜
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	63	63	63	Apr 4
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	68	66⅛	68	+2
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	130	131	Apr 1
7⅝	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
13½	8	Am Wat Wks	24	7⅞	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
86	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 2
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	4	26½	26½	26½	Apr 4
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	29	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	27½	27½	27½	
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	134	25½	23¾	25½	+1¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	31	31	31	Apr 4
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+3¼
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	82	82	82	Apr 1
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	35½	34¾	35⅝	+2⅜
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¾e)	3	28½	27⅞	28⅛	— ¼
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 5
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	24	26¼	25½	25¾	— ⅛
72	42⅞	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	49¼	48¼	49¼	+2¼
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	10	17½	17	17½	
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar31
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	Mar31
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	30	19½	19	19	
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	—1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	6¼	6½	6½	— ⅛
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39	39	39	— ½
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	+2
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	Apr 2
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	25	7	6⅜	7	+ ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	77	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29	29	29	Mar31
19	12½	Barber Co	8	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	Apr 4
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	Apr 2
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	●1	6	6	6	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	7	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	3	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	105	45¼	42½	44⅞	+1⅜
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	13½	13½	13½	Apr 2
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	81	80	81	Apr 2
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19	19	19	Apr 4
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	32	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	6	17½	17	17¼	
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	3	10	10	10	Apr 4
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	20	16⅜	16½	16¼	— ⅜
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	27	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 4
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	13	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	2	23e	22½	23	Apr 4
34	28	Bristol-Meyers(2.40)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ¾
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	5	5	5	Apr
13⅜	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar25
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	10	4¼	4	4¼	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	14	14	14	Apr 4
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	17½	17½	17½	Apr 4
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	8	18	18	18	+ ¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr 2
2½	1	Calahan Z-Lead	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	6	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ¼
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	38	14	13	14	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	16	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	30	30	30	— ½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5	5	5	Apr 1
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	13	13	13	Apr 1
4½	2½	Carrier&Gen (.05e)	2	3	3	3	
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	69¼	69	69	— ¼
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract(½e)	8	35	33⅜	35	+1½
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	3	101	100⅜	101	Apr 4
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	20	12¼	11	12¼	+1⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	23	12⅜	11	12⅜	+1¼
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	23	22½	23	+1
4½	2	Cent Foundry	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar31
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 4
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	7	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5¾	5⅜	
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F(¼e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr 4
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 4
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	26	27½	26½	27½	+ ¼
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	2	32¾	32½	32¾	— ¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	Mar29
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	¾	¾	¾	
5¾	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3	3	3	Apr 4
14	8½	Chi Mail Or (¾e)	2	10½	10	10	
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	8½	8½	8½	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 2
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Apr 4
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8	8	8	Mar29
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Apr 4
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	4	4	4	
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp	121	41⅜	39	41⅜	+1¾
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Apr 4
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	3	17	16¼	17	Apr 4
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	4	35	34	35	
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	12	12	12	
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	1	114	114	114	+3½
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
110¼	107	Col Fuel & Iron	4	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ½
20	9½	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	9	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
22¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	13	13	13	Mar29
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	39	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
79	68	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Mar29
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	10	10	10	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	57	57	57	+3
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	8	28¾	26½	28¾	+2¼
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	34½	33⅛	34½	+1
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	92½	90	92½	Apr 4
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	18	7	6⅞	7	
2	1	Comwith & South	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	3	31	30½	31	— ⅛
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	7	23½	23¼	23½	
1⅞	1	Conde Nast	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 1
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar30
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	19	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅝
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	5	5	5	Apr 1
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	72	19¾	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅜
98½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	91½	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1¾	1	1	Apr 4
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf(¾k)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 4
5¾	2⅛	Cons Laundries	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	36	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
101⅞	98¾	Consol Oil 15 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
59	58	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Colins & Aik (½e)	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ½
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	9	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
13¾	9¼	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	13	13	13	Mar29
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	39	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
79	68	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Mar29
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	10	10	10	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	57	57	57	+3
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	8	28¾	26½	28¾	+2¼
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	34½	33⅛	34½	+1
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	92½	90	92½	Apr 4
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	18	7	6⅞	7	
2	1	Comwith & South	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	3	31	30½	31	— ⅛
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	7	23½	23¼	23½	
1⅞	1	Conde Nast	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 1
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar30
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	19	13½	12⅝	13½	+

Commerce and Finance

• RFC Bill to Push Recovery Called Victory for Conservatives •

Business and Industry

Japanese Leader Says Japan Can Finance the War

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Confidence that Japan could absorb new Government bond issues totaling several billion yen without disastrous inflation was expressed by Mr. Selhin Ikeda, member of Japan's newly instituted Cabinet Council and noted financier, in an exclusive interview with the Monitor correspondent. Mr. Ikeda also declared that Japan could pay for its war with China indefinitely without sacrificing the present exchange value of the yen by a process which, as he admitted, would involve a sacrifice in the standard of living of the Japanese masses.

Mr. Ikeda is an outstanding figure in Japanese finance. He was for some time managing director of the huge Mitsui interests, the greatest aggregate of wealth in the Japanese Empire. He has also held the post of Governor of the Bank of Japan and he is regularly consulted by the Konoye Cabinet on matters of finance.

Sees Inflation Controllable

My interview with him, which took place before the cozy fireplace of his home in a central residential district of Tokyo, took place on the day when an unprecedented program of Government borrowing had been announced. The Diet had been asked for authorization of a special war budget of 4,850,000,000 yen (about 1,440,000,000 dollars), of which 4,400,000,000 yen was to be raised by bond flotations. With other authorized bond issues, Japan may raise by borrowing during the fiscal year 1938-39 (the Japanese fiscal year runs from April to April) the sum of 5,760,000,000 yen, or almost half the Government's entire bonded indebtedness at the end of 1937, which was 11,892,948,000 yen.

My first question to Mr. Ikeda was whether such a huge loan could be raised without leading to a great increase in the note issue and serious inflation of prices.

"Our experience with 'red-ink bonds,' issued to cover budget deficits ever since the Manchurian Incident of 1931, is instructive in this connection," he replied. "At first we were afraid that these issues, which amounted to 600,000,000 or 800,000,000 yen a year, would lead to inflation. But what happened was that the money continued to revolve in a rather narrow circle.

"The proceeds of these bond issues went largely to munitions manufacturers and to companies with interests in Manchukuo. These manufacturers and companies then put the money back in the banks, which were thus able to buy more bonds without losing liquidity. I believe this same process, on a larger scale, will work out during the coming year and that no serious inflation need be anticipated, provided that confidence in the Government and the currency is maintained."

A second major Japanese financial problem is the balancing of the international accounts. Here again Mr. Ikeda expressed the belief that stability would be maintained and that the present value of the yen (one shilling twopence, in terms of the pound sterling and a little over 29 Americans cents) would be maintained.

"What we shall do," he declared, "is to regulate our imports by the amount of our exports, plus the newly mined gold which the Government will buy up. The present system of trade control makes it possible to select what we shall import. War necessities, of course, come first. Then we shall buy those raw materials which are worked up and re-exported.

"Peacetime consumption must suffer. Where we bought two or three suits or kimonos we must now content ourselves with one. But under this system we can finance a war of the present dimensions indefinitely, without any fear of financial breakdown."

"Do you believe that any economic gains which Japan can expect in China will repay the sum of over seven billion yen which has already been earmarked for war purposes?" the writer inquired.

Mr. Ikeda replied that economic expansion was not the sole objective of Japan's campaigns in China; other considerations were involved. In reply to a question as to whether Manchukuo had been a profitable venture for Japan, Mr. Ikeda observed that the time which had elapsed since the establishment of that state was too short to make a definite judgment possible.

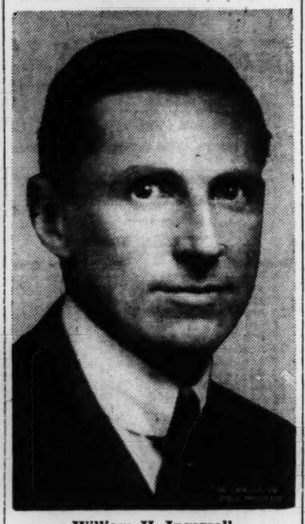
Capitalism Gone

As Mr. Ikeda is a very busy man, the interview had been limited as to point of time. However, his hospitable insistence that the writer stay for a cup of tea afforded an opportunity to put two more questions. The first was whether private capitalism was not being permanently destroyed in Japan by the elaborate system of wartime controls over trade and production which are growing up. The second was whether Japan, if confronted with joint sanctions, enforced by America, Great Britain and perhaps some other countries, would yield or crumble economically.

There was something of a rueful element in the smile with which Mr. Ikeda answered the first question. He admitted that state control of economic life was easier to establish than to undo and that capitalism, in the form in which it existed before the Manchurian Incident, had probably disappeared forever. He clung to the hope, however, that some kind of mixed system in which state control would be tempered by some measure of private business initiative would prevail in Japan after the conclusion of hostilities. As to sanctions, Mr. Ikeda like every other Japanese with whom the writer has discussed the subject, was emphatic in his belief that their imposition would not deflect Japan from its present course of policy.

"We are not bluffing," he said with a smile. "Sanctions and boycotts may cause some internal economic difficulties; but Japan cannot be crushed or subjugated by such methods. We have good stocks of essential war materials in reserve."

Fair Trade Advocate



William H. Ingersoll
Former Vice-President of Ingersoll Watch Company, Active in Formation of American Fair-Trade League

Executives Move To Re-Establish Fair Trade League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—Revival of the American Fair Trade League was planned here today by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers to wage a campaign of counter-propaganda against opponents of fair trade legislation embodied in acts now operative in 42 states.

Initial steps toward the development of a national organization in this field were taken when 300 businesse executives gathered at the Astor Hotel yesterday to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fair trade movement in the United States. They voted unanimously to establish an association which would not only combat propaganda against fair trade laws, but also assist in policing price stabilization throughout the country.

Officers and members from nearly a score of prominent trade associations in industries favoring fair trade legislation were present at the meeting, called by a committee of which William H. Ingersoll, formerly vice-president of the Ingersoll Watch Company, was chairman, to discuss reviving the American Fair Trade League. The latter organization was formed a quarter of a century ago, but was dissolved in 1934 with the inauguration of codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The movement to revive the league was celebrated last night with a testimonial dinner at which United States Senator John E. Miller (D), of Arkansas, warned against trade monopolies. He urged that independent business men suppress monopoly through support of fair trade practice acts.

Senator Miller, co-author of the Miller-Tydings Act, was one of the Senators addressing the dinner meeting. The others, all advocates of price stabilization legislation at one time or another, were United States Senator Robert J. Buckley (D) of Ohio, and United States Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas.

The organizing committee of the proposed association will meet on Friday to draft a preliminary plan, Mr. Ingersoll announced.

Mr. Ingersoll has a background of 25 years in the fair trade movement, having assisted Louis D. Brandeis, now associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, to found the original league a quarter century ago.

Curtis Publishing Net $4.78 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the Curtis Publishing Company earned $4,120,510 compared with $6,291,454 in 1936, according to the annual report given to stockholders by Samuel D. Fuller, president.

Earnings were equal to $4.78 each on 862,178 shares of $1 preferred stock outstanding, on which at the close of last year there were unpaid accumulated dividends of $9.50 a share. This compared with $7.29 each on the same number of preferred shares outstanding in 1936.

Mr. Fuller said in respect to dividends that they would be increased on the preferred stock and resumed on the common stock as soon as earnings justified. Commenting on lower earnings, he explained that there was an increase in taxes of about $350,000 for the year and that the remainder of the reduction in profits was divided about equally between the cost of increased circulation and higher wages and the cost of publicity and promotion.

The outlook for 1938 earnings, Mr. Fuller continued, was neither clear nor encouraging. He declared that earnings for the first and second quarters of this year "will be distinctly less than they were in the similar period of 1937."

Lumber Shipments Gain; Orders, Production Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The lumber industry continues to exhibit diverse trends, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported.

A survey of operations during the week ended March 26 showed shipments somewhat above those of the previous week. New business and production, however, dropped slightly.

The association found 530 mills produced 171,774,000 feet of lumber, shipped 207,324,000 feet and booked new orders for 185,662,000 feet during the week ended March 26.

The previous week 549 mills reported production of 182,551,000 feet, shipments of 206,441,000 feet and orders of 198,581,000 feet.

President Confers With Jones About Aid to Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—President Roosevelt, though reported to be cool to a plan to grant immediate subsidies to the Nation's railroads, today conferred with Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on ways and means for new loans to the lines.

Leaving the White House, Chairman Jones made it plain that he, too, opposed immediate financial aid or subsidy in the form it has been proposed.

The railroads, said the head of "the biggest bank in the world," are like a man coming around and asking to borrow $10—just until tomorrow.

"If he would wait until tomorrow," the RFC Chairman continued, "he would not need the $10."

In short, Mr. Jones felt that general business conditions were likely to improve sufficiently to give the lines revenue enough to get out of their present immediate hole. After a thorough discussion of the whole transport dilemma with the President, Chairman Janes said that the railroad industry needs increased traffic more than it needs loans.

"I think business will pick up," he said. "I am not pessimistic." He averred his opinion that business would improve enough to give the lines the freight they need to return to a profitable basis of operation.

Nothing in his talk with the President indicated, said Mr. Jones, that he agreed with the proposal of rail labor—concurred in by management—for Government subsidy.

The President is working on recommendations to go to Congress this week, not only transmitting the Splawn report for long-range railroad policy, but contemplating some kind of immediate help. Various proposals for immediate aid have been suggested. At yesterday's White House conference, where railroad labor and operators jointed forces, the labor spokesmen urged the subsidy policy to prevent lay-offs or pay-cuts. The employers eagerly went along with the labor suggestion, making it clear that the workers had originated the plea for an immediate subsidy.

But the President, backed by his principal transportation adviser, Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, opposes an outright subsidy. At the same time, most rail authorities agree that early financial help is imperative Pay cuts, which are advanced as a possible solution and naturally are opposed vigorously by labor, could not be made operative very quickly without some sort of special intervention, since present rates are based on firm agreements between workers and employers, with some time still to run.

Immediate Aids

The President was represented as being sympathetic to the idea of more liberalized RFC loan requirements, and there seemed a prospect that immediate help along this line might be worked out.

Another possibility is that the I. C. C. again be petitioned to permit an increase in freight rates. The lines last fall asked for a 15 per cent boost, and got a little over 5 per cent. Possibly some way might be found to short-cut long I. C. C. procedure in hearing such a petition, and that now economic conditions would be found to have changed sufficiently to justify another increase.

All these suggestions, authorities well know, are but temporary stopgaps, and the major emphasis in the Presidential recommendations and the Splawn report, it is expected, will be on long-range reform. One apparently authoritative summary of the Splawn report says that it will urge creation of a transportation board, Government loans for railroad equipment purchases, "selective" financial assistance to carriers, and amendment of the bankruptcy laws to facilitate reorganization of insolvent carriers.

Some of these proposals would go into effect fairly soon, and might obviate the need of an extensive immediate program of financial aid. Moreover, the President is expected to go beyond the Splawn Report to urge more fundamental readjustments. The two major desiderata, of course, are consolidations sufficient to reduce greatly uneconomic competition and operation, and a major writing-down of railroad indebtedness.

The latter step would affect the financial structure of banks and insurance companies. The banks today have the buttress of the Federal Deposit Insurance guarantee. But the insurance companies have no such protection. To some extent, they have transferred their railroad investments to other fields, particularly from the less-strong carriers, but even so their railroad holdings are still substantial, particularly in some of the Class 1 lines, which are now said to be in difficulty.

In a nutshell, the present Administration effort is to cushion the effects of "going through the wringer" for the National railroad system—to cushion effects on the stock market and the national economic structure generally, on the insurance companies and the "widows and orphans" specifically, and on railroad labor.

In his last full public discussion of the subject, President Roosevelt definitely endorsed private ownership and operation of the lines, defining as a national objective a system of solvent, privately controlled railroads. To arrive at that goal, the President felt, it would be necessary to squeeze the water out of railroad securities, and at that time he had no recipe for so doing. But the process of receivership and liquidation—called "going through the wringer"—is long, costly, and damaging. To avoid its drawbacks, and yet to bring the lines back to normal functioning, is the goal of all present Administration planning. One requirement is to bolster the lines up in strength sufficiently to stand the Spartan process that must come before permanent relief is afforded.

Conservative RFC Bill to Aid Recovery Seen of Big Import

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The first big measure to aid business recovery in the present depression rushed through the House yesterday in a little over an hour, having already passed the Senate.

It is a bill to make $1,500,000,000 of RFC funds available for loans and advances to private business and to construction projects in cities, counties and states.

The matter is of major significance in several respects:

1. It shows Congress will cooperate on recovery measures with fast team-work, even while it is balky over such matters as the reorganization bill.

2. It is a victory for the "conservative" wing of the New Deal over the radical wing.

3. It illustrates that far-reaching measures frequently gain little newspaper attention, this measure having passed both houses with hardly a ripple while national attention was centered on the hullabaloo over reorganization.

RFC Bill Non-Partisan

In fairness to the reorganization bill, however, it should be stated that it is involved with Presidential prestige, while the Glass-Steagall RFC Bill is non-partisan. The House passed it yesterday with only a handful of dissenting votes.

The new bill is a substitute for an alternative put forward by the radical New Dealers, which called for a new regional system of industrial banks backed by Government credit. The present bill puts the lending power into the hands of conservative Jesse Jones, RFC head, and is backed by Carter Glass (D) of Virginia. The two rival plans were presented to Mr. Roosevelt, who chose the latter.

The present New Deal tendency has been to follow orthodox economic paths, for the time being, in order to try out the theory that what business needs is restoration of confidence. The Government is giving business tax relief, and offering new RFC credit.

Criticism of the present bill is that business does not need any more money now—what it needs is more markets. It is argued by the New Deal left-wingers that more positive action is required by the Government to aid industrial recovery, and pump-priming is being urged. When Mr. Roosevelt put Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, at the head of the committee growing out of the "small business" conference here, and when he turned the credit-extension experiment over to RFC and Jesse Jones, however, he showed that for the time being, at any rate, he is playing with the orthodox group.

It is being pointed out also that for the first time in seven years the Government's cash budget is balanced: tax income actually exceeding outgo. At another time this might be interpreted as a conservative step, as it is undoubtedly a deflationary one, but business is so uncertain over Mr. Roosevelt's next move that it is not having any apparent effect in restoring confidence.

Housing Jump a Bright Spot

Chief bright spot for the moment is the extraordinary jump in housing. For the past 12 successive weeks the number of home mortgages selected for insurance appraisal at the Federal Housing Authority has risen. Already the biggest week in 1937 has been surpassed, and this is going on while other business lines are slumping.

Washington's recent "little business" conference recommended a new agency be set up for loans to distressed industry and business. The Glass-Steagall Bill is designed to meet that desire. RFC's authority would be expanded to include:

Loans to and purchase of securities and obligations of any business enterprise when capital or credit is not otherwise available.

Loans to or contracts with states, municipalities and political subdivisions or their agencies, to aid in financing construction projects authorized by federal, state or municipal law.

Business loans would be made without restriction on maturities.

Extension of the RFC powers would expire June 30, 1939.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

German Rubber—Production of synthetic rubber in Germany during 1938 may reach 25,000 metric tons, which is one fourth of all rubber consumed in that country in 1937. Since the establishment of the first commercial rubber plant in Germany, which started operations during the latter part of 1937, substantial progress has been made in this field, and it is understood that a second plant is now under construction. Although the cost of German synthetic rubber, marketed under the trade name "Nuna," is still high compared with natural rubber, progress has been made in reducing the cost from 5 to 6 marks in 1936 to 2.60 and 2.70 marks last year.

German Labor Shortage—The shortage of labor and building materials in Germany, which has hindered to some extent the construction projects under the four-year plan, will perhaps be further accentuated when work is begun on the rebuilding of central Berlin. In order to cope with the already existing shortage of farm hands in that country, the German Government has decided to bring in from neighboring countries about 100,000 agricultural workers.

Cotton Imports Rise—Raw cotton imports into Germany during 1937, amounting to 538,542,400 pounds, increased by little more than 3 per cent in volume compared with the preceding year. Of the total imports during 1937, the United States furnished 143,946,220 pounds, compared with 155,516,900 pounds in 1936. Brazil ranked second to the United States and was among Germany's most important sources of supply for raw cotton, having furnished a total of 137,489,000 pounds in 1937, compared with 76,051,360 pounds in 1936.

Outdoor Loudspeakers—A network of 6,000 outdoor loudspeakers is to be established in large German cities in the course of the next six years. These loudspeakers are designed for the broadcasting of addresses by Government officials and other events of national interest. Smaller municipalities will eventually be supplied with the speakers.

Austrian Goods—Austrian goods imported into Germany are exempt from import duties. However, they must be cleared through German customs and pay excises and turnover tax. This recent German decree does not apply to foreign goods imported before March 26, 1938, into Austria.

Czech Steel Output—Production of iron and steel in Czechoslovakia reached record proportions during 1937, when the 1929 peak totals of 1,645,000 metric tons of pig iron and 2,200,000 metric tons of steel ingots were exceeded by 1.7 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively. A total of 1,675,000 tons of pig iron was produced in 1937 in registering 46.7 per cent higher than the 1,140,000 tons produced in the previous year. Steel ingot output at 2,317,000 tons climbed 48.6 per cent over the 1,559,000-ton total for 1936.

Czech Machinery Trade—Imports of machinery into Czechsolovakia during 1937 were valued at about $24,730,000, a gain of 61.5 per cent, compared with imports during the preceding year. During the same year exports of machinery were valued at about $16,356,000, a gain of 48.7 per cent over exports for 1936. The high scale of operations in the Czech machinery industry which was noted at the end of 1937 continued throughout January, with only small seasonable declines in orders mainly for agricultural implements and rolling stock.

Polish-U. S. Company Formed—At a general stockholders meeting in Warsaw recently, the new Polish-American Export-Import Company, authorized by a decision of the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce in October, was formally organized. It was announced that the new company will engage in export and import trade, with special emphasis on the United States markets, and will purchase as cheaply as possible and sell Polish goods as profitably as possible. The company will attempt to sell principally canned meat products in the United States. Imports from the United States will consist principally of raw materials.

Polish Motion Pictures—The Polish Ministry of Public Cults and Education has announced its intention to purchase a considerable amount of motion picture and sound equipment during the current year. It is also planned to enlarge the Ministry's present film library by the purchase of about 400 short films and 30 feature films. The films to be purchased will include foreign productions as well as domestic, depending upon their intrinsic educational value, as they will be used for educational and amusement purposes in Polish schools and by social organizations.

Polish Down Export—Exports of down and feathers from Poland during 1937 amounted to 2,109 metric tons, valued at about $2,018,560, a substantial increase over the 1936 exports of 1,683 metric tons, valued at about $1,546,410. Denmark with 603 metric tons, and Austria with 438 metric tons, purchased during 1937 continued to be Poland's most important foreign customers. Sales to the United States during the year amounted to 301 metric tons, valued at about $665,190, an increase of 25 per cent in volume and 38 per cent in value compared with 1936, and ranked the third country as the most important foreign market.

Metal Banknote Paper—A process by which molten steel under high pressure is sprayed against paper has been developed in Switzerland. The originator of this process claims this method lengthens the life of the paper and affords greater protection against counterfeiting and destruction by fire. It is also claimed that the added metal does not increase the weight of the paper perceptibly nor does it diminish its flexibility.

Stettinius Takes U. S. Steel Helm As Taylor Retires

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The two billion dollar United States Steel Corporation's three-point program for reorganization affecting its men, money and machines approaches fruition today with the elevation to its chairmanship of 37-year-old Edward Reilly Stettinius.

Rated by his associates as a master of corporate management in spite of his comparatively brief experience in big business, the prematurely gray, but athletic looking Stettinius succeeds the veteran industrialist, Myron C. Taylor.

Mr. Stettinius, one of the youngest men ever elected to a post of such importance and responsibility, has been chairman of the corporation's finance committee.

The prelude to his election was enacted at the corporation's annual shareholders' meeting at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday.

Mr. Taylor, retiring at 64 as an official of "Big Steel" after 11 years of service, delivered his valedictory as chairman and introduced his successor. Seated next to Mr. Stettinius at the presiding officers table and also symbolizing the corporation's new policy of elevating its younger executives, was Benjamin F. Fairless, 46, recently elected president, to succeed the veteran William A. Irvin.

No Doubt of Future

To a gathering of shareholders estimated at a record figure of 500 that jammed the meeting room and overflowed into the narrow corridors of the corporate "home" of "big steel" in a dingy bank building in the shadow of the great trans-Atlantic docks here, Mr. Talyor said:

"The affairs of the corporation cannot be considered apart from the affairs of the nation, but I have no doubt whatever of the ultimate future of both the nation and the corporation."

Tracing a 10-year story of his connection with the steel giant, which has seen it pass through the worst and best years of its history, Mr. Taylor singled out one of his most controversial acts, the signing of a contract with a C. I. O. affiliate, to give it his implied approval. He said:

"The union has scrupulously followed the terms of its agreement and, in so far as I know, has made no unfair effort to bring other employees into its ranks, while the corporation subsidiaries, during a very difficult period, have been entirely free of labor disturbances of any kind. The cost of a strike—to the corporation, to the public and to the men—would have been incalculable."

Increase Stock

The most important proposals approved by stockholders before they adjourned for the traditional free lunch of sandwiches, pie and coffee included increase in the authorized common stock to 15,000,000 shares from 12,500,000; authority to the board to issue at its discretion bonds, debentures and other obligations convertible into common stock; and change the common stock to no par value from $100 par, with certain accompanying writedowns of intangible items in the balance sheet. The vote was 6,321,153 common shares and 2,808,997 preferred shares for, and 3,296 and 119 respectively, against.

Mr. Taylor described the changes as "precautionary."

In downtown business circles it had long been known that Mr. Stettinius was slated to succeed Mr. Taylor as the corporation's ranking officer. He was selected by Mr. Taylor himself, according to common report, when the chairman first gave thought to retirement.

Mr. Stettinius had the advantage of high social and business background when he started with General Motors Corp. Shortly after his graduation from the University of Virginia in 1923, but his associates have asserted that his climb to eminence was due to his ability.

Started Climb With G. M.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Stettinius won his first executive job with General Motors in 1926 when he was appointed assistant to the vice-president. Four years later he was named assistant to President Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. After that he was promoted to vice-presidency in charge of industrial and public relations.

He quit General Motors in 1934 to become vice-chairman of the finance committee of U. S. Steel. In 1936 he was elected chairman of the committee.

He is tall and well built. His almost white hair crowning his youthful face makes him an impressive looking figure. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the handsomest executives in big business. The late O. O. McIntyre, newspaper columnist, referred to him and some other business top notchers as having all the necessary masculine pulchritude for Hollywood romantic roles.

He is a son of the late Edward R. Stettinius, who was a partner in J. P. Morgan Co. and a former Assistant Secretary of War.

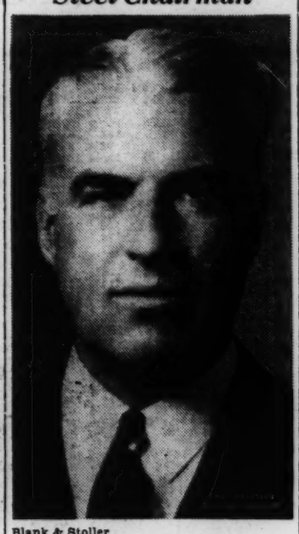
Though a hard worker, Mr. Stettinius has time for some outside interests and hobbies. One is turkey raising on his farm near Rapidan, Va. He also is interested in saddle horses and aviation. Associates say he has an amiable manner in spite of his capacity for intense work.

He was married in 1926. His wife is the former Virginia Gordon Wallace of Richmond, Va.

Bohn Aluminum Omits Dividend

DETROIT (AP)—Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp., announced Thursday no action had been taken on dividend on the capital stock. In 1937 shareholders received dividends of 75 cents each in April and July and $1.25 each in October and December. Charles B. Bohn, president, said payment of dividends would be resumed "as soon as the company's operations returned to a profitable basis."

Steel Chairman



Blank & Stoller

Edward R. Stettinius

Just Elected to Chairmanship of the United States Steel Corporation, Succeeding Myron C. Taylor. Mr. Stettinius Was Chairman of the Corporation's Finance Committee and Formerly Assistant to the President of General Motors Corporation, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

Solution to Rails Problem, Says Green, Is U. S. Ownership

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared yesterday that government ownership of railroads was the only solution to the "serious transportation problem."

Mr. Green, addressing about 400 representatives from A. F. of L. crafts of the railway employees department, placed the blame for the financial situation of the railroads on the carriers. He pledged full support of the A. F. of L. in any economic or legislative program to remedy the present situation.

"The only way to save the railroads, protect the workers and maintain a high standard of efficiency is through government ownership," Mr. Green told the railway employees. "The workers are not responsible for the extremely bad situation, but are suffering because of it.

"The owners of the railroads have only themselves to blame for the present condition. The debt of railroads has mounted since they were built. No efforts were made to pay the debts. It now seems impossible the existing situation can be corrected by private solution."

Mr. Green commended the railroad workers for their refusal to accept wage reductions, asserting by such action "they protected the economic interest of thousands of workers."

He assailed the C. I. O. and its leader, John L. Lewis, whom he termed "the greatest enemy of the organized labor movement in our country." The C. I. O. movement, he said, is ruled by a dictator who has "unsatisfied thirst for power and control of labor movement as well as political control of our country."

"This dual rebel movement," Mr. Green told the rail workers, "is controlled and dominated by a single man who has not the interest of labor at heart. There is no justification for this autocracy."

Mr. Green reviewed efforts at reconciliation with the C. I. O. but charged that proposals submitted were "vetoed by the C. I. O. dictator."

"The American Federation of Labor and its 4,000,000 members are immovable," the Federation President continued, "and no matter how long this labor fight continues, we will not submit to the dictatorship of the rebel dual movement which has split labor asunder. Before I would head a dual movement in labor I would resign and be forgotten in labor union."

Bunker Fuel Oil Price Is Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil of New Jersey announced reduction in the price of bunker fuel oil in New York harbor.

It is the third retail and wholesale price reduction announced in this area by the company in the past fortnight.

Domestic bunker "C" fuel oil was reduced 10 cents a barrel to $1.05 effective April 5; bonded bunker "C" will be reduced 5 cents at the same time.

Similar reductions will be made at all North Atlantic ports, the company announced. Its previous cuts affected the entire Atlantic seaboard.

Standard Oil of Louisiana, it was said here, is expected to reduce its price 5 cents a barrel to 80 cents.

The reduction, the company announced, was due partly to further reductions in freight rates, and partly to meet competitive conditions growing out of lessened demand owing to reduced industrial operations.

The previous cuts were announced as being due to competitive conditions, and affected residential and industrial fuel oils, and bunker oil.

Standard Gas To Register As a Holding Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Permission to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a holding company, under the Public Utility Act of 1935, has been granted the Standard Gas & Electric Company by Judge John P. Nields, in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware at Wilmington, according to Bernard W. Lynch, president of the company.

The company's plan of reorganization was confirmed by Judge Nields on March 5, 1938, and the company is under supervision of that court pending the consummation of the plan.

Bank Avers Young Paid Only $254,000 For Rail Control

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert R. Young got control of the Van Sweringen rail properties, once valued at $2,000,000,000, with a personal cash investment of only $254,000, counsel for Guaranty Trust Co. charged in Federal Court.

Mr. Young, fighting powerful Wall Street banking interests for control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, profitable 9,000-mile remnant of the system, is asking a preliminary injunction against Guaranty Trust Co. to restrain it from voting 1,278,000 shares of Chesapeake Corp., stock which it holds as trustee. Federal Judge Albert C. Coxe reserved decision.

Mr. Young charged Guaranty had violated its trusteeship for reasons connected with its financial relations with General Motors Corp., J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mortan Stanley & Co., Inc. He asked that Guaranty Trust be removed as trustee, and be ordered to give Mr. Young voting rights to 710,500 shares of Chesapeake Corp. stock. A temporary restraining order against Guaranty was issued last week.

Small Investment

Theodore Kiendl, counsel for the bank, third largest in the United States, in answering opposing counsel's argument for the injunction, emphasized Mr. Young's small cash investment by pointing out that General Motors Corp., and George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., glass jar manufacturer, had invested not quite $3,000,000 in bonds of Alleghany Corp., top Van Sweringen holding company, which controls Chesapeake Corp. Chesapeake Corp., in turn controls the C. & O. Railway.

Mr. Kiendl with asperity denied to Judge Coxe that Guaranty had violated its trusteeship, had acted improperly, or was biased.

He denied "categoricaly, unequivocally and absolutely" that Guaranty was improperly influenced by emoluments it received from General Motors Corp., J. P. Morgan & Co., or Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

"It is unreasonable to assume that the officers of the bank would subject themselves to such risk," he said, charcterizing Mr. Young's charges as "sinister, invidious suggestions."

He said it was unreasonable, preposterous to assume that Guaranty would get control of the Chesapeake & Ohio, would "wreck the C. & O.," would "wreck the situation," in order to continue receiving large deposits from General Motors Corp., or emoluments from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Argues for Guaranty

Mr. Kiendl pictured the Guaranty Trust Company, as being neutral in its trusteeship, concerned only with its duties as trustee in holding it as collateral for three issues of bonds of Alleghany Corp. Guaranty, Mr. Kiendl said, did not care whether Mr. Young or his opponents won the present fight.

He contended it was the duty of the bank as trustee to exercise voting rights in the Chesapeake Corp., at a special stockholders meeting called in Baltimore April 4 but postponed until Friday, and that if permitted to do so, Guaranty would vote for three new directors who would have balance in power on the Chesapeake Board, now split between Mr. Young and his opponents.

Mr. Kiendl argued that the terms of the Alleghany bond indenture in question clearly gave Guaranty the "right and duty" to vote the stock for the trustee's version of the best advantage of bondholders.

The Oldest Co-operative Bank in New England

New Shares on Sale

Pioneer Co-operative Bank

36 Bromfield Street, Boston

MATURING SHARES
$199.84 Each
Send Check Today
Not more than 10 shares to one person or 20 if joint account.
WATERTOWN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
56 MAIN ST. WATERTOWN, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
66 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.28	105.26	205.26
1 3¼s '41	107.6	107.6	107.6
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.4	108.4	108.4
36 2¼s '47-45	104.4	104.2	104.3
50 2½s '45	103.10	103.10	103.10
31 3⅜s '56-46	110.19	110.17	110.17
2 3¼s '49-46	106.1	106	106.1
10 4¼s '51-47	116.14	116.14	116.14
62 2¾s '51-48	102.7	102.2	102.2
1 2½s '48	101.5	101.5	101.5
10 3⅛s '52-49	105.25	105.25	105.25
9 2½s '53-49	99.27	99.26	99.27
1 2¾s '54-51	101.3	101.3	101.3
10 3s '55-51	104.3	104.2	104.2
20 2⅞s '60-55	102.2	102	102
50 2¾s '59-56	100.24	100.23	100.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47-42	103.29	103.29	103.29

Home Owners' Loan

28 2¾s '49-39 reg	101.16	101.14	101.16
14 3s '52-44	103.17	103.15	103.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s '44	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
3 Alleghany 5s '49	50	50	50
2 Alleghany 5s/50 st	24	23¾	24
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	24	23¾	24
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
48 Allis Chalm 4s '52	100	99	99½
2 AmICChem 5½s '49	100½	100½	100½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	86	85½	86
12 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
19 Am T&T 3¼s'66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅛	100¼	100¼
32 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103½	103⅛	103⅛
10 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	26	26	26
5 Arm Del 4s 55	90	89¾	89¾
32 AT&SF 4s 95	102	101¾	102
9 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	95	95	95
10 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	102⅝	102½	102⅜
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A	102½	102½	102½
2 A C Line 1st4s 52	74⅛	74	74⅛
2 A C Line 5s 45	68	68	68
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	20½	20	20
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	17	17	17
12 B&O rfg 6s 95	24	22½	22½
6 B&O 1st 5s 48	47⅛	47	47
5 B&O rfg 5s 95	22	22	22
12 B&O 5s 96 F	21	20¼	21
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	21	20½	20½
72 B&O cv 4½s 60	17	16¼	16¼
3 B&O 4s 48	45½	44⅜	44⅜
5 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
13 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
36 Beth Stl 3⅛s 52	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞
10 Boston&Me 5s 67	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	102	101¾	101¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	42	42	42
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 47	102¾	102	102⅛
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Buf R&P 4½s 57	22½	21	22½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	30	30	30
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	39	39	39
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	142½	142½	142½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Can C&O 6s '52	100½	100	100½
1 Can C&O 5s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	90¼	90¼	90¼
50 Cen Pac 5s 1st 3¾s '62	101½	101	101½
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	46	45½	46
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70⅛	69⅞	70
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	27½	26	27½
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	54¾	54	54¾
4 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	104	104	104
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	87½	87½	87½
13 C&O rfc 3½s '96E	87¼	87	87¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 CB¾Q rfg 5s '71A	96	96	96
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½	94½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	99¾	99⅞
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96¼	95½	96¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	117⅛	113¾	117⅛
34 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¼	16	16¼
28 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8½	8¼	8½
14 CMSP&P a1 5s 2000	3½	3	3⅛
20 CM&SP 4½s '89	23	23	23
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22	21¾	21¾
21 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	17	17	17
1 Chi & NW 4K-'87	15½	15½	15½
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5	4¾	5
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7½	7½	7½
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	15	14½	14½
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7½	7½	7½
9 C R I & P 4s'88	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8	8	8
28 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	6¼	6	6¼
1 Childs Co 5s'43	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
14 CCC&StL 4½s'77	51	51	51
2 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s'50	104	104	104
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82⅛	82	82
5 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76	76	76
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	69	69	69
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	87	87	87
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	96⅛	96	96
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s'45	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Nia E Cst 5s '74	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74-ct	5⅛	4½	4⅝
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	56	56	56
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	87⅝	87½	87½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	42½	42⅜	42½
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	85¾	85	85½
1 Goodrich 6s '65	81½	81½	81½
22 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	85	84	85
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	73	73	73
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	74	74	74
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98⅜	98⅞	98⅜
32 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	81½	80¾	81
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	76½	76	76
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	68	67⅞	68
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	17⅛	16¾	16¾
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	41	40½	41
3 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14	14
1 Hud R&Man 5½s '70 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Il Cen 4s '51	85	85	85
18 Il Cen 4s '53	37½	36⅞	37¼
21 Il Cen rfg 4s '55	38½	38½	38½
27 Il Cen 4¾s '66	31¾	31	31½
3 Il Cen 5s '63	42	42	42
16 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	37¼	36	37¼
10 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	35	33½	34
24 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106⅝	106¾
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103	102¾	102¾
29 Interb R T 7s '32	48	47	48
13 Interb R Tr 6s '32	14	13¼	14
31 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	49	48¼	49
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	47½	47½	47½
7 Interlake Iron 6s '47	70	60⅞	70
2 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	54½	53½	54
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Int Paper 5s '47	83½	83½	83½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78	78	78
25 Int T&T 5½s rfg'39	77¼	75¾	77¼
68 Int T&T 4½s '52	46½	45¼	46¼
169 Int T&T 5s '55	48½	47½	48½
1 Jones&LqnSt4¼s '61	90½	90½	90½
3 KCFt&SMem 4s '36	24	24	24
1 KCFt&SM & Co 6s ct	19½	19½	19½
10 K C South 5s '50	53½	53½	54
3 K C South 3s '50	63½	63½	63½
2 K C Term 4s '60	104¼	104	104
4 Las Gas 6s '42A	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Las Gas 5½s '53	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	20	20	20
1 Leh Val Coa 5s '74	20	20	20
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	35	35	35
19 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	23	25
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¼	20¾	22¼
63 Leh Val 6s 2003	21	18¾	21
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	78	78	78
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126	126	126
4 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	89	89	89
8 Louis & N 1st 4s A ct	99	100	100⅛
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	77½	77½	77½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	70	70	70
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	76	76	76
22 Manat Sug 4s'57	24	23⅜	24
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90	20	20	20
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Man RR So 4s'57	91	91	91
3 Market St Ry 7s'40	89½	88	89½
13 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	95⅞	95½	95½
18 MilElRy&L 5s'61 B	100	99⅞	100
9 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛
11 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	35	34½	35
9 M-K-Tex 4½ 5s'67	15½	15	15
5 M-K-T 4½s'78	33	33	33
3 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	32	32	32
10 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	16	16	16
25 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	18¼	18¼	18½
14 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	18¾	18	18½
12 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	10[illegible]		
1 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s'65	89	89	89
1 Montrs Gas 5s'41	98	98	98
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	49⅜	49⅜	[illegible]
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	22	22	22
2 Natl Acme 4½s '46	97	97	97
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	9[illegible]		
17 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	101¼	101	101¼
5 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	1¼	1	1
16 Natl Steel 4s '65	104	104	104
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
20 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	88	88	88
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	50	50	50
5 NO Tex & M 5s '54B	26	26	26
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	26	26	26
2 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	25	25	25
1 NY&Qns E&P 3½s'65	106	106	106
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	51	52
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47½	46¾	47
6 NYC 3¾s '46	68	68	68
13 NYC 3¼s '52	59	58½	59
28 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	47½	46	47
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	64	64	64
6 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	44	43½	43½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	40½	40½	40½
69 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	35¼	34	34
12 NY Conn 4½s '53	101	100⅝	101
11 NY Dock Co 5s '38	86½	86	86½
8 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	46	45	46
4 NY GELH&P 4s '49	114	113⅜	113⅜
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
8 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	7½	7½	7½
2 NYO&W gen 4s '55	4½	4½	4½
2 NY Ry 6s '58 st	95½	95½	95½
3 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	72	72	72
5 NY Steam 6s '47	104¼	104	104
1 NY Steam 5s '56	103	103	103
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	5½	5½	5½
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14 NY Tel 2¾s '67	105¼	105	105¼
10 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
9 NiAGO Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
12 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	9⅜	9	9
59 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10⅜	10	10
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	98½	98½	98½
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103	103
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	62⅜	62⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56	56	56
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	50	50
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	79¼	79¼	79¼
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52⅞	52	52⅞
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	98	98	98
3 Ohio Ed 4½s '69	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Ohio Eed 3¾s '72	93⅝	91⅞	93⅝
3 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	102	102	102
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62	60½	60	60
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99	99	99
21 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	103½	103⅞	103¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107	107	107
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	57¼	57	57¼
3 Para Pict 6s '55	82½	82	82½
8 Para Pict 3¼s '47	58½	58⅜	58⅜
4 Penn Dix 6s '41-43	78	78	78
16 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	94½	93¾	94
3 Pen So 4s '63	83½	83½	83½
8 Penn RR gen 5s '68	103	102½	103
6 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	95	94¾	94¾
16 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	75	74½	75
9 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	90	89⅞	90
2 Penn RR 3¾s '70	84	84	84
6 Penn RR 3¼s '52	72	71	71
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	64	64	64
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	56	56	56
13 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100¾	100½	100½
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107	107	107
6 Phila Co 5s '67	81	81	81
2 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
6 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	11¾	11	11
44 Philippine Ry 4s '37	19	18	19
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	35	35	35
4 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	47¾	47	47¾
16 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	10½	10½	10½
1 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	106	106	106
7 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	86	85¼	86
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	95	94½	94½
1 Republic Steel 4¼s '61	73¾	73¾	73¾
11 Richfield Oil 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
2 Richm Term 5s '52	104	104	104
25 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	49	49	49
16 St L R 4½s 1st 5s '55	65	65	65
2 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 St L S F 4½s '78	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	10	10
1 St L S F 4½s '50 A ct	9	8½	9
28 St L S W 5s '52	16	15	16
28 St L S W rfg 5s '90	10	10	10
2 St P & K C Sh L 4½s'41	9	9	9
1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Schulco 6½s '46	18	18	18
20 Sea A L 6s/45	7½	7¼	7¼
8 Sea AL aj 5s'49	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5 Sea A L 4s'50 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Sea AlFla 6s'35Bct	2¾	2¾	2¾
22 Shell Un 3½s'51	97⅝	97¼	97½
2 Silesian Am 7s'41	64½	64½	64½
5 Simmons 4s '52	80⅝	80¼	80⅝
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	94	93⅝	94
1 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	94	94	94
11 Sou Pac 4½s'68	39¾	39¾	39¾
55 Sou Pac 4½s'81	38½	37¾	38
36 So Pac 4½s'69	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜
2 So Pac rfg 4s.'55	66	65½	65½
7 So Pac clt 4s '49	41	40½	40½
11 So Pac 3¾s '46	55	54¾	54¾
10 So Pac 4½s '56 ct	50	49⅛	50
7 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	80	80	80
22 South Ry 6½s'56	42⅜	40¼	40⅝
19 South Ry gen 6s'56	38¾	38	38
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	59	57¼	57¼
43 South Ry gen 4s '56	34½	33¾	34
1 So Ry St L 4½s '51	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107	107	107
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Studebaker 6s cv'45	54⅞	54½	54⅞
1 Ten El Pow 6s'45A	80	80	80
10 T RR A St L4½s'39	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 T RR A St L 4s '53	101¼	101	101¼
15 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103⅜	103½	103½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	73½	73	73
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	47⅛	47½	47⅛
3 Third Ave 4s '60	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
10 Tide WatAssoO3½s'52	98⅜	98⅞	98⅞
8 Un El Mo 2¾s'62	106½	106½	106½
5 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	110	110	110
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108	107⅞	108
5 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	103	103	103
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	68	68	68
2 Un Rys StL 4s'34	20	20	20
19 U S Rub 5s'47 108	105 31-32	105 31-32	
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	79¼	79	79
3 Util P&L 5½s'47	45	45	45
4 Util P&L 5s '59	45	45	45
8 Util P&L 4½s'51	107½	107	107
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
8 Wabash 5s '80D	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	71½	71½	71½
8 Wabash 4½s'78C	73¼	71¼	71½
9 Walker H 4½s'45	100	100	100
1 Warner Bros 6s '41	30	30	30
5 Westch Lt 3½s'67	98½	98½	98½
17 West Md 4s '52	74	73½	73⅝
1 West Pac 5s '46asd	17	17	17
3 Western Un 5s '51	55½	54⅛	55½
9 Western Un 5s '60	53	51¾	53
13 Western Un 4⅞s'50	55	53⅝	55
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	82	82	82
2 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	5	5	5
10 Wilson & Co 4s'55	97	97	97
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	96½	96	96⅜

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	40½	40½	40½
3 Akershus 5s'63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8 Antioquia 7s'45 A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	80	79½	79½
1 Argentine 7s'42 Ap	80	80	80
1 Argentine 4½s'71	89½	89½	89½
5 Austria 5s'57	103	103	103
1 Austria 7s'57	45⅛	45	45⅛
30 Belgium 7s'55	113	113	113
4 Belgium 6s'55	102½	102½	102½
5 Berlin City 6s'58	20½	20½	20½
2 Beri City El 6½s'51	28	28	28
3 Brazil 6½s'27-57	11¾	11½	11½
10 Brazil 6½s'57 El 7s'52	11¾	11½	11½
6 Brisbane 5s'57	97	96⅜	97
3 Buen A 4½s4⅜s '77	53½	53½	53½
3 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	54½	54½	54½
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s'75	54½	54½	54½
1 Bulgaria 7s'67	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
31 Canada 5s'52	110½	110⅜	110½
10 Canada 3¼s'61	100¼	100	100
2 Canada 3s'67	94½	94½	94½
25 Canada 2½s'45	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61	13¼	13¼	13¼
8 Chile 7s'42	16	15½	16
75 Chile 6s'60	16	15¼	16¾
9 Chile 6s'61 Jan	16	15½	16
2 Chile 6s'61 Feb	16	15¼	15⅞
1 Chile 6s'61 Sept	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7 Chile 6s'62	15½	15½	15½
2 Chile 6s'63	16	15½	15¾
2 Chilean Mun 7s'60	12½	12½	12½
9 Col Agr Bank 6s'47	22½	22½	22½
1 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	11½	11½	11½
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	22¾	22¾	22¾
15 Copenhag 5s '52	96⅛	96	96
4 Cuba 5½s '45	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4 Czecho 8s '51	79	79	79
12 Denmark 6s '42	102⅞	102½	102⅞
12 Denmark 5½s '55	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
3 Denmark 4½s '62	98	97¾	97⅞
1 El Salvador 8s '48ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	95	95	95
1 Frankfort 6½s '53	30½	20½	20½
2 GerCAg 'Bk6s'38Apr	30	30	30
1 GerCAgr Bk6s'60Jul	30	30	30
23 Ger Gov 5½s'65	25¾	25½	25⅝
10 GtConElPJap 7s'44	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
1 GtConElPJap6½s'50	66	66	66
10 Helsingfors 6½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Hungary 7½s'44	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Hung Mun 7½s '45	13¼	13¼	13¼
9 Italy 7s 1951	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Japan 6½s'54	74¼	74¼	74¼
7 Japan 5½s 65	57¾	57⅜	57¾
5 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	35	35	35
2 Lombard El 7s 52	56¼	56¼	56¼
10 Mex 5s 45 Lg asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Milan City 6½s 52	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	101½	101½	101½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	101½	101½	101½
1 Norway 6s 43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
40 Norway 4½s 56	103½	102⅝	103½
50 Norway 4¼s 65	102	101¾	101¾
20 Norwaq 4s 63	101⅛	100⅝	101
1 Orient Dev 6s 53	56	56	56
5 Oslo City 4½s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Peru 2d 6s 1961	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Poland 8s '50	50	49⅞	50
2 Poland 7s '47	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Poland 6s '40	50	50	50
4 Prussia 6s '52	21	21	21
1 Queensld 7s '41	103½	103½	103½
2 Queensld 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Rheinelbe 7s '46	33	32⅜	33
1 Rhine Westph 7s '50	29	29	29
1 Rhine West 6s '55	27½	27½	27
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Rio Gr Sou 8s '68	6½	6½	6½
7 Rome 6½s '52	61¼	61	61¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	29	29	29
19 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	24	24	24
3 Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	70½	70½	70½
1 Silesia Prov 7s '58	46½	46½	46½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	57½	57⅜	57½
5 Un Stl Wk 5½s '51 A	33	33	33
8 Un Stl Wk 6½s '47 A	33¾	33	33¾
20 Un Stl Wk 6½s '51 C	34	34	34
1 Warsaw City 7s '58	50	50	50

Total today 4,505,000, previous day 6,411,675, week ago 8,835,000, year ago 11,901,000

British Film Firms Discover Rich Market Right at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Something has happened to make English film producers wonder whether wealth, like charity, does not begin at home. This is the phenomenal success of a picture called "Oh, Mr. Porter," which was designed primarily for the national market.

It is breaking records all over Britain, and is expected to gross half a million pounds. It is expected to gross this very large sum in Great Britain and the Dominions alone. Several other films tell the same story.

For many years English producers have regarded the foreign market as the swan of the cinema industry, and the British as the goose. But certain developments are now suggesting that it is the goose which lays the golden eggs. From time to time a few outstanding successes have buoyed the hopes of English companies that they would eventually be able to build up a big public abroad.

Successes Abroad

These successes have chiefly been of a semi-historical nature, like "Victoria the Great" and "The Private Life of Henry VIII." But that they are not typical of the usual fate of English pictures is shown in the reports of several recent investigators. Canada, for obvious reasons, might be supposed to be particularly favorable to British films. But it is estimated that each year Canadian audiences actually see more French than English pictures. The figures are roughly 100 and 80 respectively.

In the same length of time about 540 American films are exhibited. Crossing to the other end of the world, it is found that of the 341 foreign films imported into Japan in the last year for which records are available (1936), 270 came from the United States, 25 from Germany, 23 from France, and only 14 from Great Britain. The same tale is told in the Argentine.

According to figures issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, in 1936 the Argentine imported 358 films from the United States, against 25 from Britain. What is regarded as even more serious is that only two of the English pictures are considered to have been successes.

Inexpensive Film

The financial triumph of the "Oh, Mr. Porter" film thus comes at a moment when British producers are disposed to be impressed by anything that shows the monetary value of home audiences. "Oh, Mr. Porter" is an inexpensive film. It cost only £40,000. Films designed for the foreign market cannot generally be made at this figure.

London Film Productions produce a great number of the British pictures that get shown in America. Recent works that have crossed the Atlantic include "South Riding," "Knight Without Armor," and "Storm in a Tea Cup," and the average cost of each of these was £120,000. In comparison with some American pictures, the cheapness of "Oh, Mr. Porter" is considered more striking still.

Mr. Cary Grant is said to receive £50,000 for each film he appears in. Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" cost six times as much as the British film. "In Old Chicago" cost ten times as much. The spectacle of the storm alone in Samuel Goldwyn's "The Hurricane" set the company back a hundred thousand pounds. Greta Garbo's "Conquest" (shown in England as "Marie Walewska") cost £500,000. The production price of the film version of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," which is to be directed by Mr. Leslie Howard and Mr. Anthony Asquith, is estimated at about £150,000.

Difference in Costs

The vast difference between the cost of films designed for the home market and those intended for international consumption is something that British producers are bound to consider seriously. Another factor which is influencing them is the circumstance that many of the biggest money-makers to come out of the British studios are exclusively national in appeal.

"Oh, Mr. Porter" is a humorous film; and its humor derives from that traditional British institution, the music hall, whose idea of wit is often very puzzling to people outside the United Kingdom. Its chief player is Mr. Will Hay, a Scottish comedian of "the Halls." Mr. Hay has made other films of the same type before, and they have earned hundreds of thousands of pounds.

A similar film, "The Frog," with Mr. Gordon Harker in the cast, has recently grossed £300,000. The pictures of Miss Gracie Fields come into the same category, and with the same success. Yet audiences outside Britain are said often to find players like these incomprehensible. It is stated that cinema-goers in Canada view with something approaching consternation the activities of such British actors as Mr. Harker, Mr. May, Miss Fields, and Mr. Jack Hulbert.

The success of the films of these players in Britain is attributed to their appeal to the masses of the working class, an official of Gainsborough Pictures, the producing company, said. If British films are to tap the full resources of the British market, it is emphasized, much closer attention must be paid to the taste of the provinces than has hitherto generally been the case.

There is often a great difference between the attitude of London and provincial audiences. Miss Fields's "Looking on the Bright Side" had to be withdrawn hurriedly in London, but broke records in the country. Paderewski's "Moonlight Sonata" and Miss Elisabeth Bergner's "Dreaming Lips" won high appreciation in London, but were booed in certain parts of the provinces.

In consequence British producers are beginning to think that careful spending, local humor, and teamwork without stars are perhaps the recipe for success. They are considering concentrating on economy and bonhomie rather than astronomy.

Luxury Posts for Excavation Watchers

NBC Studio Building, Hollywood, Welcomes Visitors
Construction Noises Quieted by Motor-Driven Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—To make it easy for "excavation watchers," the Austin Company, which is building the new Hollywood studios of the National Broadcasting Company, set large observation balconies right into the streamlined fence around the property so that a national habit could go on undisturbed.

The fence is also being used as a testing ground for colors to be employed on the NBC studio building exterior. Its rounded corners and setbacks conform to lines which will also be in the $2,000,000 studio building.

This NBC job is also one of the quietest pieces of construction hereabouts. The builders put in motor-driven concrete mixers and hoists on the job to eliminate the usual chugging of gasoline engines. Instead of the rat-a-tat of riveters, the steel work is being welded for the three-story building which will have a lobby three full stories high.

Youthful Delinquency Cut By Judge's Probation Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNCIE, Ind.—Community co-operation with the authorities has brought a 50 per cent drop in juvenile delinquency in Delaware County since 1931. Judge Leonidas Guthrie, of the Circuit Court, and the Juvenile Court, both in Muncie, Delaware County seat, reports that while in 1931 juvenile cases before him totaled 350, during the past year there have been but 171. On Jan. 1, 1931, he says, 71 youngsters were on probation, while this year there are only 21 such offenders. Each year since 1931, he notes, has brought a decrease in the number of cases.

Parents and guardians appear at the hearings, which are conducted informally and in private. Judge Guthrie sits at the desk of Mrs. Mary Voyles Olsen, probation officer. The county prosecutor, or his deputy, and Mrs. Olsen attend. The offender is encouraged to feel that the officials are friends rather than agents of justice.

At the beginning of the hearing, the Judge shakes hands with the youngster and with his parents. He inquires about school work, the child's interest in sports, his hobbies—in short, he makes an effort to understand the child before he does anything about the delinquency. Sometimes all he does is to give the child a good talking to—advising straight going, perhaps Sunday School attendance. He advises the offender to spend more time with a hobby, and to love and obey his parents.

If the child is put on probation, he is required to report regularly each week, and a careful check is kept on his activities. There are few repeaters among those put on probation.

The newspapers of Muncie and surrounding cities co-operate with the court. No names of young offenders are published, and reporters respect the private nature of the work. Often no one except the parents and members of the court know the names of delinquents.

The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts are spoken of as helping to reduce juvenile delinquency. "Every right-thinking person, ministers, teachers and Sunday School workers give aid," said Mr. Guthrie.

The judge's method of dealing with young persons from 16 to 21 years of age also has proved successful. Instead of sentencing a youth to the reformatory at once, Mr. Guthrie takes or sends him for a trip through the institution at Pendleton. He instructs him to meditate deeply as he is shown through the prison, and to decide whether this is a desirable place to spend years of one's life. He admonishes him to weigh this life in the balance with freedom and uprightness.

After the trip to the reformatory the offender receives a suspended sentence, and is required to report regularly to the court. Only nine out of 57 cases handled in this manner the past year have become second offenders.

One of the main reasons for the decrease in juvenile delinquency, the judge says, is the co-operation given by public school teachers, principals, community centers, parent teacher associations and the police department.

"Teachers are catching things earlier," he notes. "When a boy or girl drops back in studies, teachers and principals know that something is wrong. They investigate and perhaps learn that the young person is staying up too late. Putting it up to the boy or girl's honor to his school, is often enough to recall one from wrongdoing. Told, 'You can't let your school down,' the boy or girl thinks it over and changes his ways."

Salmon Settlement Pleases Fishermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash — Among the 2,000 fishermen resident on Puget Sound, who sail north each year to the salmon fishing grounds of Alaska, satisfaction is expressed over the present settlement of the dispute occasioned by the invasion of those grounds by the Japanese.

The effects of the dispute were severe. At least 42 ships, capable of carrying 240,000 tons of cargo and employing 2,000 men, were laid up in Puget Sound ports as a result of the trouble.

American fishermen had complained that the Japanese were depleting the salmon resources, and threatening the continued existence of the Alaskan salmon industry, which employs 25,000 persons.

Japan's note advised that it was suspending its three-year salmon fishing survey begun in 1936, that it would not issue licenses for "experimental" salmon fishing off Alaska, and that it would deal severely with citizens who fished without licenses. The United States Government, nevertheless, it is reported here, has ordered the Coast Guard working out of Tacoma and other Puget Sound cities to keep a close watch over fishing activities in Alaskan waters.

Another difficulty has now arisen. There is a dispute between the fishermen and the Canned Salmon Industry, Inc., the latter demanding that the five unions involved take a ten per cent wage cut, the employers alleging that there are still large stocks of the 1937 pack still in the storehouses. The unions are refusing to accept the wage reduction, and the operators threaten to keep the canneries closed unless the workers yield.

Slum Demolition Made Compulsory In New York Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—The bill by Assemblyman Walter A. Fitzgerald (R) of New York, authorizing the New York City Department of Housing and Building to demolish vacant tenements, after a court order declares the building to be detrimental to the public health and morals, or a fire hazard, has Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature.

Backed by civic and better-housing groups, the measure was found an aid to slum clearance. It catalogues as an "untenanted hazard" any multiple dwelling that has been vacant for 60 days or more and is either not guarded by a resident caretaker, properly sealed, is a fire hazard "or in a condition dangerous and detrimental to human life, health or morals."

Provision is contained in the law for notice to the owner of such a building that it should be demolished and the owner is required to assent or else to refuse this demand within 10 days. Should the owner, after agreeing to the demand, fail to start demolition within three weeks after the issuance of the original notice, the Department is authorized to go into court for an order to demolish the building.

Expenses connected with demolition work will be paid from city appropriation; or in the event there is no appropriation, from the sale of tax notes by the Comptroller, redeemable out of the budget for the following year.

Governor Lehman also signed the bill by State Senator James A. Garrity (D) of Yonkers, extending the time limit for cities other than New York to include in their budgets the entire cost of relief.

Bavarian Wives Favor Doing Wash At Town Laundry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—The Four Year Plan, and the national program of economy of materials and intensification of production, are bringing striking changes into the most remote and least progressive districts of the Reich. Nowhere is the process more noticeable than in the agricultural and sparsely populated region of Upper Bavaria, where the conservative peasant-farmer is slowly being affected in every department of his life. A typical illustration is the establishment of a communal laundry in Bavaria, opened in the small village of Salmdorf. A modern plant has been supplied through the contributions of the peasants in the district, aided by the grant of half the total amount from the Reich Government.

A certain instinctive distrust of the older peasant wives, brought up to regard scrubbing and hard labor as indispensable, was soon overcome through demonstrations of the efficiency of communal methods and of the saving of time and energy—a factor especially important in view of the scarcity of female help in farmhouses. The laundry, accordingly, has become a favorite institution.

As a result, farmers' wives from all the outlying districts are bringing their washing of three weeks to Salmdorf, where it is laundered in a third of the time taken at home and at a cost of 60 pfennigs per hour, the customer supplying her own fuel and soap.

Such communal laundries have existed elsewhere in Germany (for example, in progressive Würtemberg) for generations; but if Bavaria is late in the field with this innovation, there are indications that it will soon make up for lost time, and preparations are being made in a number of other Bavarian districts to follow the example of Salmdorf.

London Blinks at U. S. Ketch 'Arriving Twice' on World Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Several newspapers recently hailed the arrival at Westminster of Mr. Dwight S. Long of Seattle, Wash., in his eight-ton ketch, Idle Hour.

"Three young Americans, who left Seattle in 1934 on a five-year world cruise plan, arrived at Westminster Pier today in their 32-foot ketch. . . . They have so far sailed 30,000 miles." So ran the story.

But Mr. Long and the Idle Hour first arrived in the shadow of Big Ben in the summer of 1937.

The story of the second arrival mystified a number of persons. It was not a hoax, for those who went down to Westminster, saw the little ship tied up to the pier. There had not been a similar craft at the pier before, anyway not for eight months. Suggestions that it might be a different Idle Hour were exploded by the legend written on the side of the ketch, explaining where it had come from. There was no doubt about it. The Idle Hour had arrived twice.

The mystery was explained by Mr. Wilbur Thomas, mate.

"Sure," he declared, "we've been in England ever since the summer of 1937. Since then Dwight has been lecturing and writing a book. I have been working as a draughtsman. The Idle Hour has been lying up.

"We came up to Westminster,—so 'arriving,' a second time," Mr. Thomas added, "to take some motion pictures. Now, in a couple of hours, we are off toward home."

The Idle Hour is to make a slow journey round the south coast, refitting on the way. Mr. Long and Mr. Thomas hope to set sail for New York in June and to take about six or eight weeks on the Atlantic voyage.

The two sailors expect the last part of their round-the-world trip to be fairly uneventful, compared with the first three years. The Idle Hour has been demasted in the fore-runner of a hurricane, has encountered slave-traders and bandits in the Red Sea, has almost foundered on an uncharted reef, has had to sail round a Spanish mine-area, and, of course, has been the only vessel to arrive twice in England on the same trip.

That is some record. An Idle Hour maybe—but a far from idle four years.

Burlew Wins His Long Fight As First Assistant to Ickes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The long personal vendetta against Ebert K. Burlew by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada came to nothing today as the Senate overwhelmingly approved his appointment as First Assistant of the Interior Department.

The story of Mr. Burlew, who began as a Republican in the humblest capacity of the Government Service in 1910, worked his way up through successive administrations by dogged application and executive capacity for 28 years, is likely to go down as a classic of both the virtues and defects of present American Civil Service methods.

The Burlew appointment has been fought bitterly by Senator Pittman ever since it was made, last December. In the words of Senator Adams who presented the all but unanimous report of the Committee on Public Lands indorsing Mr. Burlew, he is probably the most thoroughly investigated man who ever came to the job. The report covers 600 pages of testimony and brought witnesses, as Senator Adams explained, with "accumulated grievances of three or four administrations," despite which the Committee, with Senator Pittman alone dissenting, lauded Mr. Burlew's "merit and efficiency."

Mr. Burlew gains prestige but loses money by his promotion, and the whole incident reveals the inadequacies of the Civil Service as a "career system" in the British sense. Mr. Burlew as administrative assistant has been getting $9,000 a year. He was under Civil Service protection, and each year's service added to his ultimate retirement pay. But now he has traveled as far as Civil Service will let him. His new job is outside Civil Service and hence requires Senatorial confirmation, the indignities of which have been shown in the past two months' grilling.

A change of administration will probably leave him job-less. His salary is still $9,000, and from now on Civil Service retirement pay will no longer accumulate. Mr. Burlew is understood to have taken the appointive job with its sacrifices to round out an honorable career in government service, despite the known antagonism awaiting him, which is partly a reflection of Senatorial animosity against his superior, Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

The situation reveals why incentives to advancement are scarce in Government service and why the Government has difficulty in holding executives. A McKellar rider to the independent offices appropriation bill which passed the Senate but was rejected by the House and is still pending, would require Senatorial confirmation for every lawyer and expert receiving $5,000 or more in the independent agencies, thereby blocking still further career service advancement.

Burlew's rise is a Horatio Alger story of perseverance. He is well known in Washington as a hard-working individual who probably knows more about the operations of the Interior Department with 38,000 employees than anyone else in the world. He started Government service as a stenographer in the War Department in 1910, and became stenographer or secretary to an underling in the Post Office Department. He was transferred, with Dr. Hubert Work, from the Post Office to the Interior Department, and gradually rose to better jobs there. Curiously enough, the always suspicious Mr. Ickes first demoted him when coming to Washington. Testimony shows that he gradually won over Mr. Ickes as a perfect executive officer.

Health Insurance Faces Wide Attack

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP) — New Dealers are getting ready for high combat with the organized medical profession on health insurance. The fight already has broken out in the Capital where the Home Owners Loan Corporation is operating a group health insurance plan for Federal employees.

But the social welfare group in the Administration expects the local fight to size up as just a preliminary skirmish after a national health insurance plan is proposed.

Senator Wagner (D—N.Y.) said Saturday he probably would take a step in the direction of health insurance legislation next week by asking for a Senate investigation of the whole subject.

Senator Wagner expects opposition even to his investigation resolution. Ever since the Social Security program revived talk of health insurance and socialized medicine, the American Medical Association has been voicing disapproval.

The New Dealers, however, are assembling ammunition to fire back. An interdepartmental committee already has made a detailed study of the costs of medical care and has reported, among other things, that "health and sickness services must be made more extensively available through measures that will lighten the burdens of sickness costs."

State Social Legislation Tightens Security Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 5—The intimate concern of state governments with housing, labor relations and conditions, pensions and relief, is manifested today by the formidable array of new bills and laws crowding the state dockets and lawbooks as the 1938 legislative season passes the half-way mark.

Just as during the 1936-37 sessions of many state law-making bodies, a survey by The Christian Science Monitor showed worker aid and other forms of social legislation filling the hoppers. The redefining and amplifying of already marked trends in this direction this year has been the general rule throughout the nation. Some 43 state assemblies met during the 1936-37 season. Eight of those meeting this season have just adjourned regular or special sessions, and seven others are, at the time of writing, still at work.

Those which met and finished business since Jan. 1 this year are: Kentucky, New York, and Virginia, in regular session; Arkansas, California, and Kansas, in special session; and Georgia and Ohio in special session held over from last year. Still meeting are Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Kentucky, the last in special session. Louisiana convenes May 9 in regular session. Others may, but are not expected to call special sessions.

A review of this legislation by the Council of State Governments here reveals that in relief, labor, and housing most laws passed merely redefined existing legislation.

Legislatures acting upon matters pertaining to social security during the 1936-37 sessions were on uncertain ground because at that time so much depended on the validity of the Federal Social Security Act, upon which the Supreme Court had not then acted. Now, however, action has been taken with more certainty as to its constitutionality, in that the Social Security Act has been declared valid, and it is expected, welfare workers say, that laws now on the books of the various states are more nearly in final form and more likely to be effective.

The Council finds in the main categories the following were among bills enacted:

Relief and Welfare: California made a large appropriation to help counties pay their share of old-age pension costs and finance relief sewing projects, self-help co-operatives and unemployment; also proposed a constitutional amendment to merge the State Relief Administration with the State Social Welfare Department.

Georgia, among its welfare amendments, authorized the State Department of Public Welfare to spend part of its appropriation for administrative expenses of county departments of public welfare; amended the Unemployment Compensation Law to make benefit payments possible earlier than originally planned; provided for insurance of seasonal workers; and arranged for county financing of medical care of the sick poor.

Kansas created an emergency welfare fund of $600,000 to aid distressed counties on social security problems.

Kentucky legislators passed, subject to popular vote, a constitutional amendment making mandatory continuous provision of aid to the aged, the blind, dependent children and of other assistance; also changed its Unemployment Compensation Law to make possible inclusion of all workers, regardless of occupation, on the first $3,000 earnings.

Ohio approved a poor relief financing program totaling almost $17,000,000, to be raised by an excise tax on utilities, taxes on alcoholic beverages and amusement admissions.

Virginia completed the national record for State participation in the Social Security Act program by approving plans for public assistance.

Housing: California and Virginia joined the 30 other states with local housing authority enabling legislation. Virginia's law permits both counties and cities to set up agencies.

The Ohio Legislature first to pass a local authority act, strengthened its eminent domain powers and opened up non-federal funds of any kind, including teachers' pensions, as sources of investment for housing authority bonds.

California and Kentucky passed laws to qualify lending corporations for participation in the National Housing Act.

New York gave first approval to a constitutional amendment setting up a state-wide housing loan fund. For final passage it must be sanctioned once more by the legislature and by popular vote. New York also approved use of insurance company funds for low-cost housing investment.

Labor: Kentucky provided for "fair minimum wages" for women and minors. Virginia established a 48-hour week for women and South Carolina a 40-hour week for textile workers.

New York regulated free-charging employment agencies and private detective agencies, prohibiting use of the latter in labor disputes.

Social Disease Control: Kentucky enacted a law effective in 1940, requiring health certificates from both parties before issuing a marriage license.

New York approved a similar measure, in addition to the requirement that physicians treating expectant mothers test for venereal disease.

Rhode Island, still in session, has a like bill under consideration.

Virginia tabled a proposal for premarital examinations.

Safety: Kentucky approved a new safety code for motorists and made the Department of Revenue responsible for license revocation in drunken driving convictions. Ohio appropriated an additional $160,000 for its highway patrol, to add 80 policemen.

Virginia voted compulsory safety instruction in the schools.

Liquor: Legislation included Georgia's permission for county option and Kentucky's transference of licensing and regulating duties to its three-man state tax commission.

Planning: Georgia gave counties between 70,000 and 75,000 population the right to pass zoning and planning ordinances.

Kentucky passed planning enabling legislation for third, fourth, fifth and sixth-class cities and set up a capital planning commission for Frankfort; and Virginia regulated billboards along the highways.

Civil service: Enabling legislation was passed by Kentucky for cities of the third class; and retirement and pensioning of policemen and firemen were approved for the same cities.

Ohio put municipal and county employees under public employee retirement systems, with a few exceptions.

Miscellaneous Acts: New York, guaranteeing the right to women, but not imposing the duty, to serve on grand and trial juries; and authorizing savings banks to sell life insurance; Kentucky, permitting submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing women to hold public office; and Virginia, increasing the school term from eight months to nine.

Ultramodern Trawlers Launched by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLESBOROUGH, England—The two largest trawlers ever built in Britain were launched here recently. They are twice the size of the average prewar trawler, having an over-all length of 190 feet. They cost £30,000 each.

Captain's cabins fitted with polished oak plus hot and cold water service throughout the ships are among the luxuries provided in these ultra-modern fishing vessels.

General Classified

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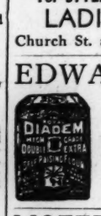

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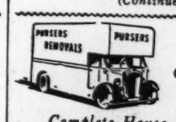

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

An additional "hint" for cryptogram solvers is contained in today's message:

XYAB DCBFGHICYX JYAK NHHO JPCKG JHC YA "Z" QRPDR HDDSCK KH DHXXHANB PA DCBFGK, TSG, PGK HXPK-KPHA PK AHG RYCT PJ BHS GCB. RHQ XYAB DYA BHS JPAT PA GRPK?

How Many Sons and Daughters?

This is shared by a Collingswood, N. J., reader: In a family, each daughter has the same number of brothers as she has sisters, and each son has twice as many sisters as he has brothers. How many sons and daughters does this family have?—minimum number, of course.

Letter Juggling

Here's another from an Okmulgee, Okla., reader. From the 7 letters below, try forming three 7-letter words, and four 2-word phrases of 7 letters each:

A R E S A D E

Total 100

This, also, is shared by a Collingswood, N. J., reader. Try arranging the digits "one" to "seven" (without repeating) to add up to 100.

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off.

1	prior	hind	
2	autocratic	severe	
3	euphonious	subsequent	1
4	fore	immense	
5	extreme	liberal	
6	gentle	foreign	
7	diversified	discordant	
8	minute	democratic	
9	native	moderate	
10	limited	uniform	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

MEN may doubt what you say, but they will believe what you do.
—ANON

Odds and Ends

Houston Third

Houston, Texas, is the third export port in the United States.

First Vacuum Cleaner

To William Noe, San Francisco, is attributed the invention of the first vacuum cleaner, in 1905.

Still in Business

Still in business in London is the successor of the firm that shipped tea to Boston for the historic "party" of 1773.

Longest Canal

The winner among canals is the new 152-mile link between the Baltic and White Seas in Northwestern U. S. S. R.

Butterfly Farming

Within net cages, spread over bushes in a London suburban area of Kent, thousands of butterflies of many different species are bred for collectors and scientists.

Java's Volcanoes

Java has more volcanoes than any other area of its size in the world. In fact, much of the prosperity of the island is due to the constant enriching of its soil by material ejected by the great smokestacks.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Many cryptogram fans look first for an "E" which occurs so commonly in crypts, but its omission is not hard if you try. How many can you find in this?

How Many Sons and Daughters?: 4 daughters and 3 sons.

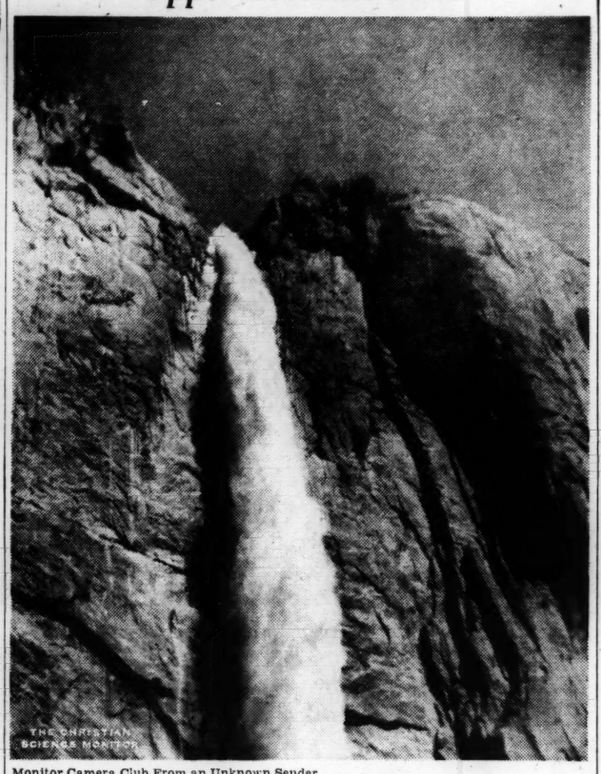
Letter Juggling: adheres, headers, sheared, see hard, she read, he dares, he reads.

Total 100:

15
36
47
2
100

Fun With Antonyms: prior—subsequent; autocratic—democratic; euphonious—discordant; fore—hind; extreme—moderate; gentle — severe; diversified — uniform; minute—immense; native—foreign; limited—liberal.

Upper Yosemite Falls



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Thrilling Sight in Yosemite National Park, Calif.

Mr. Bounce Jumps Off

A Story for Children

Mr. Bounce sat on the mantel shelf. He had sat there for quite some time and he was beginning to wish that something would happen, something exciting. Mr. Bounce was made of rubber. He was as round as a ball and his legs and arms were very thin. Next him on the mantel shelf sat a china cat.

"If you're so tired of sitting on the mantel shelf," the china cat said, "why don't you jump off?"

It was just what Mr. Bounce wanted someone to say to him. "I believe I will," he answered, "and see what happens." He got to his feet and walked to the tip edge of the shelf. Down below was the floor all smooth and shiny. Mr. Bounce looked down at it, then he looked up at the ceiling, all smooth and white. He was just about half way between the two. "One, two—Three!" shouted Mr. Bounce—and jumped.

"He's gone," the china cat said. She saw him hit the floor—not so strange that—but as soon as he hit the floor he leaped high into the air and hit the ceiling.

"By my whiskers," the china cat cried, and Mr. Bounce hit the floor again.

"Hey, Bounce," the china cat shouted. She was leaning over the edge of the mantel shelf but as fast as she looked down, Mr. Bounce was up and as fast as she looked up Mr. Bounce was down.

Her neck was beginning to get tired of stretching up and down when in came Butters with a tray. She set the tray on a table and walked out, not looking to the right nor to the left.

Mr. Bounce was not leaping so high now, that is not to the ceiling. "When will he ever stop?" the china cat was thinking, when—plop! Mr. Bounce landed in the pitcher of milk that was on the tea tray.

Splash! Drops of milk flew up in the air and down on the tray. The china cat waited. Nothing happened.

"Hey, Bounce," she called, "where are you?"

Just then two ladies came in and sat down by the tray. Very proper ladies they were too. One lady was tall and the other lady was short.

All of a quiver, the china cat saw the tall lady take up the pitcher of

And With It Came Mr. Bounce

milk and hold it above one of the cups on the tray. Out came a stream of milk—and with it Mr. Bounce!

The tall lady rang a tiny bell, and Butters appeared. "What is that?" the tall lady asked, pointing to poor Mr. Bounce in the cup.

Butters stooped a little, Butters stretched out her hand, Butters pulled forth Mr. Bounce dripping with milk. Butters laughed!

"Take him to the kitchen at once," the tall lady said, "and scrub him." Then she, too, began to laugh, so did the short lady.

It was late when Bounce got back to the mantel shelf. "Well, Bounce," said the china cat, "what have you to say for yourself?"

Bounce winked an eye and answered,

"If you ask me—
And I think you should—
My escapade
Did the household good."

Lines About Leaders—124

By a Staff Artist

Minnie Maddern Fiske

(1865-1932)

ONE day the then little city of New Orleans heard happy news.
A baby girl had been born to Tom and Lizzie Maddern Davey.
Tom and Lizzie worked in the same line—they were "show folks."
He managed a circuit of theaters; she acted on the stage.
It was during the stormy days that followed the Civil War.
The country needed recreation as much as reconstruction.
The two artists named their little girl Minnie, and went to work.
Neither guessed that she would be the first actress of her day.

LIZZIE was generally in the theater studying new parts.
She used to bring the child there and leash her to a table.
Once when the plot called for a baby, Minnie took the stage.
At 4, she acted as the Duke of York in "Richard the Third."
At 12, she assumed the role of Louis in "The Two Orphans."
Now she played long rounds of child parts with Barry Sullivan.
In 1881 she was invited to be Chip in "Fogg's Ferry."
The piece did not amount to much, but it served her purpose.
It was produced at Tuscaloosa or Skaneateles this time.
It was produced at the Park Theater itself in New York City.
And little Minnie Maddern from New Orleans became a star.
Upward she climbed till her supposed last night on the stage.
At 20, she married Harrison Grey Fiske, the New York editor.
And she retired with her husband to a comfortable fireside.

BUT the spark still burned in her, the spark that never dies.
In 1893 Minnie emerged from retirement a matured woman.
Then, what she termed her "second term on earth" began.
A new entrance upon the stage meant a new public to conquer.
She conquered it through an enlightened and decisive attitude.
The "naturalistic" drama was getting a foothold in America.
Mrs. Fiske quickly identified herself with this new drama.

SHE secured for her purpose the freedom of stage managing.
She took Ibsen's plays from the hands of ignorant disciples.
And she performed them as a keen, human, effective dramatist.
She was the Nora and Hedda Gabler of the Norwegian thinker.
She was the Tess of the d'Urbervilles of Thomas Hardy.
She was the stirring Becky Sharp of William Thackeray.
Wherever she went, crowds now waited at the station for her.

THE tours of the actress proved a record of consecration.
No matter what the conditions, she always gave the performance.
She generally lived in her railroad car, not in hotels.
The privacy of a car favored her unceasing pursuit of study.
Yet nothing would make her deprive students of interviews.
She knew what her experience meant for the future of the stage.
"What quality do you regard as most important in an actor?"
To this question from a young man, Mrs. Fiske once answered:
"He must go on the stage with love in his heart—always.
He must love the people who he knows are 'out there.'
He must love everyone, the tired business man, the critic.
Most of all, he will love those who sit in the top gallery.
They have given more than they can afford in order to come.
The actor should do his best for them, love them best of all."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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South Falls

Monitor Camera Club From Bill King, Silverton, Ore.

Tranquil View Awaiting Visitors to Silver Falls State Park, Oregon

In Lighter Vein

Too Much for Oscar

Director, U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I herewith tender my resignation as superintendent of the Hoopla Reservation. I have tried to follow the bureau's orders to help the Indians become thoroughly civilized. I have established no-parking zones and have installed golf courses.

But still they aren't satisfied. A delegation from the Past Chiefs' Luncheon Club called on me. They want their children to be as smart as the white man's society kids. So they asked me would I hire an archery expert to teach the little bucks how to shoot arrows and couldn't I get a Boy Scout executive to give them lessons in how to start a fire by rubbing sticks together.

That beats me. Get another man for this job. Yours truly, Oscar Blinkus.—Wall Street Journal.

Jest a Minute

"I used to be a window washer."

Double Duty

When Sir John Carr was at Glasgow in the year 1807 he was asked to give his advice concerning the inscription to be placed upon Nelson's Monument, just then completed. He recommended this brief record: "Glasgow to Nelson."

"True," said the magistrate with whom he was talking, "and as there is the town of Nelson near us, we might add, 'Glasgow to Nelson nine miles.' Then the column could serve for a milestone and a monument."

More Howlers

The army advanced to the sound of marital music.

Philosophy means being able to explain why you are happy even when you are poor.

An antidote is a funny story you have heard before.

Lloyd George saved his country like Joan of Arc saved France, but they haven't burned him yet.

What is a rhetorical question? It is when a lot of questions are asked and there is no answer to it. For instance: "What has the Prime Minister been doing all these years?"
—American Weekly.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Song

Franz Schubert, the immortal song composer, was a rapid and prolific writer. Sometimes he would leave a song unfinished for days, and sometimes he would forget all about them.

Once he wrote a song for his friend Vogl, the tenor singer, and sent it to him. Vogl found that it was written in too high a key for his voice. So he sent it to a copyist to be transposed.

Some time later, Schubert called on Vogl, and finding a song in manuscript written by a strange hand, he began to examine it. He became much interested in the song.

"Look here, Vogl," he exclaimed, "this is a very good song! Who wrote it?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Boy's Thoughtfulness

Underhill, Vt.

Jack is 11 years old, in the seventh grade of the village school, and during the year he has greatly desired to own a fountain pen—as the rest of the boys have them. At present his ideas of a pen are very modest, and he has tried to earn money to buy one of the 25 cent ones which take his eye up at the drug store; but, alas! what little he has been able to accumulate has had to go for more necessary things.

At Christmas time there is always a large tree in the Congregational Church, and the Sunday School gives each child a small present. On the committee for gift-buying this year was the woman in the drug store who remembered the times Jack had stood wistfully in front of the large cardboard to which the pens are attached. She even remembered the color he liked.

And when the gifts were distributed on the night of the Church party, Jackie was the most delighted of boys to have his long-cherished dream fulfilled.

Christmas day in his own home was a bit unlike that of other years: it was the first time his parents had been unable to provide gifts for their four children; and, of course, the children themselves hadn't been able to do even modest shopping. They had their own little Christmas tree, however, for all they had to do was to go into the woods and cut the one they wanted. Then there were the trimmings left from other years; and the mail brought in packages from relatives and friends as usual. They were very happy unwrapping their gifts, and Jackie particularly was radiant at the look of unbelieving surprise on his mother's face when a small package for her was laid in her lap.

"Why, Jackie!" she exclaimed, upon opening it, "this is your pen!"

"It's yours now, Mother," he replied, his eyes shining.

"But-but-but-but-?" his mother stammered, while the children shouted merrily at her mystification.

"I want you to have it, Mother, because when you get a chance to substitute as a teacher and don't have a pen it must be lots harder for you than for me. I don't really need it," he reasoned. "I wanted it, but I don't need it,—and you do."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Winter Has Gone

Someone begins the game by saying, "Winter has gone and taken with it snowflakes" (or any other suitable thing such as skating, Christmas, icicles, etc.). The one to whom the remark is addressed must reply quickly with something which spring has brought—but this must begin with the final letter of the thing which winter took away.

For instance, the one addressed might say, "But spring has brought songsters" (or "seed-time," "skunk-cabbage," "showers," "sunshine," etc.). Thus the game goes on round the group. Anyone failing to mention quickly the required word must drop out. The one next to him is then given a chance to supply the word. Those remaining when time is called are the winners.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

The Spring Wind

Players sit about in a big circle. Someone stands in the middle of the group and dramatically announces with sweeping gestures, "The spring wind came out of the west" (or any other direction). As he mentions the direction, he points in any other way than the one named. He does this in an effort to confuse the players who are supposed to point in the direction he says.

The first one caught pointing the wrong way exchanges places with the one in the center, and the game continues as before.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Brevities

London Express: "I stumbled across some famous people at the first night show," writes a critic. He should have taken his seat earlier.

St. Louis Star-Times: Ever know a newspaper man who didn't use a typewriter ribbon at least 60 days after it was worn out?

Milwaukee Journal: Shipwrecked sailors, found after several years on a Pacific island, are being returned to civilization. It is tough, but they are taking it like men.

Detroit News: The Master Tailors announce that clothes for men are to have color, pleats, and plenty of umph. And strong lapels, we hope, as this is an election year.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: A Finnish university has conferred an honorary degree on Herbert Hoover, but think of the degree Uncle Sam will presently confer on Finland: Paid in full.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Most of us have not taken the trouble to try to understand the complicated farm bill. Another delightful way to save time is not to read about the resterilization of gold.

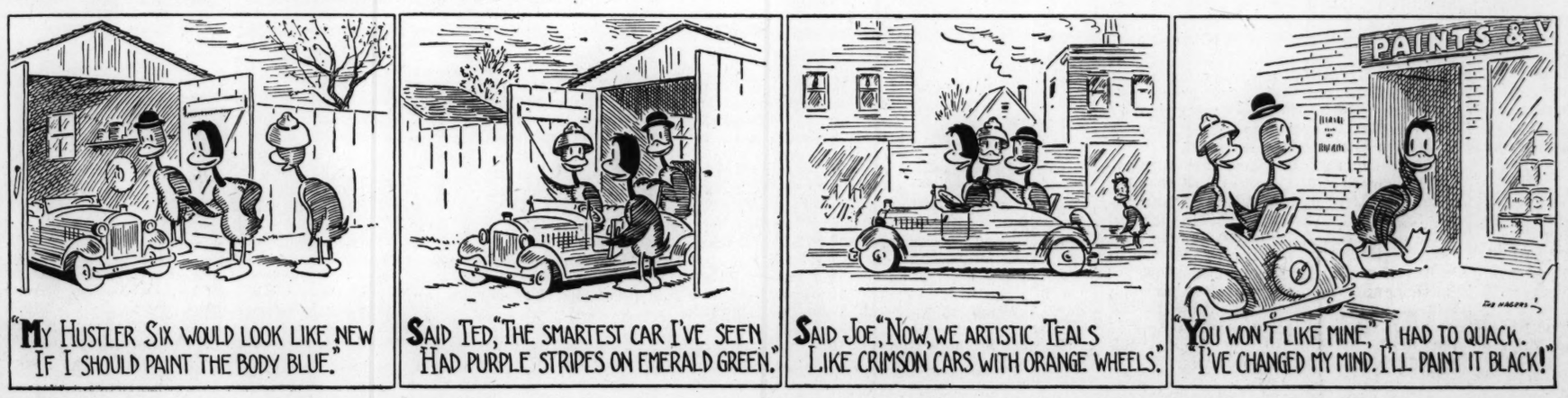
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Slicker*

By LE PELLEY

HI, YOUNG FELLOW— WANT A RIDE UP TOWN?
NO, THANKS
WHY NOT? IT'S RAINING!
I KNOW IT
THAT'S WHY I THINK I OUGHT TO WALK HOME...
I JUST BOUGHT A NEW RAIN-COAT, AND I WANT TO GET MY MONEY'S WORTH !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Painting the Car*

By THE HAGERS


"MY HUSTLER SIX WOULD LOOK LIKE NEW IF I SHOULD PAINT THE BODY BLUE."
SAID TED, "THE SMARTEST CAR I'VE SEEN HAD PURPLE STRIPES ON EMERALD GREEN."
SAID JOE, "NOW, WE ARTISTIC TEALS LIKE CRIMSON CARS WITH ORANGE WHEELS."
PAINTS & V
"YOU WON'T LIKE MINE," I HAD TO QUACK. "I'VE CHANGED MY MIND. I'LL PAINT IT BLACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Rails Under Pressure

ONE of the definitely serious financial and business problems with which the Administration in Washington is wrestling is the plight of the railroads. In making their plea before the Interstate Commerce Commission some weeks ago for a 15 per cent increase in rates, the railroads let it be known that many of them were in genuine distress. When only part of that increase could be granted—and all of it might not have sufficed if the volume of traffic had been still further impaired—the managements were compelled to look around for economies.

The first obvious retrenchment step was to stop buying new equipment and cut down to the minimum on buying supplies. This took place, but it was far from being a help to the general business situation, in which the slowdown of capital goods industries, such as steel rails and locomotive and car building, has been one of the problem points.

The next cost to come under question was wages, which had been increased by union action only last fall. But here again there has been danger of starting the vicious spiral of lower purchasing power and lower business activity—except that railroad wages are pretty high and perhaps out of line with other wages.

It is largely to avert wage cuts that union officials are believed to have been the prime movers in the proposal to President Roosevelt in Monday's conference that the railroads be subsidized with enough money from the Government and the RFC to enable them to carry through a year or more at present rates to labor. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have been cool to this plan, which might involve from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 and would tend to perpetuate some other costs that are as much in need of revision as are labor charges.

Something is made occasionally of railroad executive salaries, and some of these might be scaled down, but their aggregate is not a large item in railway budgets.

A much larger factor, of course, is the payment of returns on capital invested. Very few lines are paying any dividends to stockholders these days, however honestly the stock investment may have been made. The interest on their bonded debt is what is pressing most of them and has already forced 30 per cent of the rail mileage of the country into receivership. Now three or four of the hitherto stronger systems face early bond maturities with little immediate prospect of meeting them unless help comes along.

One further line of retrenchment exists as a possibility, if with Government backing. This is extensive consolidation of lines. Heretofore consolidation has struck two snags. One was the unwillingness of strong lines to be loaded with weaker ones. Another was the fact that savings would have to come largely out of lay-offs of employees. With the existence of the railroad retirement system and a disposition to permit abandonment of worthless branch lines, this resistance might now be lessened.

But still the prospect of bankruptcies would be a disturbing one. Receivers would be able to buy new equipment, but the effect on securities markets and on savings banks and insurance companies of having companies tied up in receiverships would be a depressing one. In the long run reorganizations will be necessary by way of realistic adjustment to reduced rail earnings, and the possibility that the Administration will find some way of fostering and speeding these reorganizations is one of the most hopeful elements in the picture.

Megalopolitanism

CITY planners meeting in Chicago have predicted that the skyscraper's supremacy in metropolitan architecture is a thing of the past. H. G. Wells' megalopolis of fantastically tall buildings and scaffoldings of aerial roads may prove only a celluloid prospect for Cecil De Mille unless riveters and steeplejacks get busy and refute these planners.

The skyscraper, we learn, no longer magnetizes city development toward the center, as quiet, shrub-scented outskirts tug at the city's congested nexus. The skyscraper, it is charged, overproduces offices; it jams the city with business-bound and home-bound workers; it expresses the unbridled, vainglorious building urge of a profit-seeking epoch; it rises bluntly from the sidewalks and forever wars with its surroundings; it shuts the sun out by day and outblares the stars with its neon lights by night. All these charges are partly true.

Similarly is it true that city planners are schematizing better cities with more sun and air, with less congestion and more convenient arrangements of the city's functions. And what is more, modern civilization is beginning to order and integrate the clutter of its spurt in material productivity. When this job is finished architecture will probably express more co-ordination and synthesis.

That is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but from the fiftieth floor of a downtown New York skyscraper there is "a lovely view of the yard"—New York's own thundering, river-threaded, sea-girt, canyon-grooved yard, all tumbled and tossed in its blowsy, wonderful disorder.

THAT REORGANIZATION BILL seems to have made a good start in reorganizing the opposition.

The English Public School

THE series of articles on the English public school system which have been appearing in the Monitor were written by "old boys," each of whom has described the system as he knew it at his own school. They were not concerned to say whether that system was right or wrong, but what in fact it is as they knew it. The objective picture which they have drawn shows us something that has no counterpart in any other country.

Again and again we have been told that the object of the English public school—in America called the private school—is not merely, or even primarily, the training of the mind—but a "training of character." Every boy there learns, not from precept, but by absorption, a certain code.

Tradition clearly plays a very great part. Most of the boys are the sons of parents who are themselves old public school boys. The masters are men who, having been trained at a public school, passed thence as a rule to Oxford or Cambridge, and from the university went at once back to school again, to remain there as masters for the rest of their lives. They cherish the system which has become part of themselves. The same discipline continues, a discipline so balanced that the boys themselves take part in maintaining it, the seniors, as prefects or monitors, performing duties through which they learn early the art of tactful rule.

The system has both its advantages and its disadvantages. There has been too much reliance on the efficacy of certain studies, especially the classics, without sufficient regard for the varying needs of the individual. In spite of all that has been said and written against an excessive worship of athleticism, it continues. And while nearly every public school master will readily admit that the object of education is to open the mind so as to produce the good citizen, it is still the case that the contacts between the academic world of the school and the world of practical life are extremely slender.

Yet there are not lacking powerful personalities in the public schools who are aware of the need of modernizing the system, broadening the range of studies, and bringing it more into touch with the new society in which the boys will have to move. Changes are being introduced, in some schools slowly, in some quickly, which are gradually having their effect, breaking down much that is obsolete, modifying the inherent conservatism.

The Lending Gap

SUCH is Senator Glass's reputation that the soundness of the bill bearing his name which would extend the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will not be seriously questioned. Certainly the measure would put the Government further into business. But no modern government can disclaim the responsibility of trying to provide the starter for business enterprise when such enterprise is in the doldrums, as is now the case.

How great are the capital or the credit needs of business is unguessable. No doubt they are huge. The RFC, however, will not satisfy business enterprisers who simply have an idea and want the finance with which to exploit it. Nor will the bill do anything for the businessman who is waterlogged with bad assets and wants the Government to bail him out. Jesse Jones is operating a bank, not a charitable organization. And though the RFC is probably less strict than a depression-conscious private bank, the standards to be observed under the new bill as to the security needed to get a loan will certainly not be lax.

This is the first of the limiting factors in the grant of new loans—the quality of the collateral that the would-be borrowers can put up. There are others. One is that private borrowers must satisfy the RFC that their requirements have been turned down by a private bank. No believer in a system of private initiative wants to see the RFC or any other Government lending organization in competition with private lenders. However, during a depression lenders of money are apt to be as shy as any other business enterprisers. And, since money is the lubricant of enterprise, it is incumbent upon modern government to supply accommodation where it is not otherwise available to legitimate borrowers.

The greatest limiting factor on the new lending power will be businessmen themselves. The old saying that you can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink applies to business during a slump. Doubtless the RFC will find that those who have done most of the grumbling about the unavailability of funds are those who are too bad a risk to entrust with the taxpayers' money. Others have the assets but no inclination in present conditions to pledge them for fresh borrowing. Time only will reawaken confidence to borrow, and the useful purpose that the RFC will serve to these timid folk is to advertise "business as usual."

Last November 10, Secretary Morgenthau declared that "the basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital." This is even more the need today than it was last November. When private capital is in hiding, however, public capital must fill in the gap. The only objection to such gap-filling is that it may impede the eventual return of private capital to employment. Nothing in the present bill would seem to raise this objection.

Third Reich Policies

Book News of the Day

EVENTS have rather caught up with Prof. Stephen H. Roberts. His THE HOUSE THAT HITLER BUILT (New York: Harper. $3) is dispassionate without losing sight of the imponderables so necessary to the understanding of present-day Germany. It reads well because of its clarity of organization. And it offers the man-in-the-street, for whom it is designed, a balanced and comprehensive summary of the domestic and foreign policies of the Third Reich.

But the swift movement of affairs since the manuscript left his hands has impaled Professor Roberts upon two predictions. He overestimated the political strength of the German Army. And he underestimated the audacity of the National Socialists in Austria.

Of the Reichswehr, he wrote: "Month by month last year one saw the growing power of the Army; and it is not far-fetched to imagine a Germany in which the Army, retaining the Führer as a willing figurehead, will take control."

It is true that the Army's influence was growing at the time Professor Roberts was pursuing his inquiries in Germany. But Herr Hitler's sudden changes of February 4, including a shake-up in the German Army command, have left little doubt that the Party still dominates.

In Austria, Professor Roberts found Anschluss no longer a spontaneous movement—the Austrians inclining to Germanism, but not to Hitlerism. The day had gone past, he believed, when it could be said that "half of Vienna and two-thirds of the country folk" were for the National Socialists.

In these assessments he was eminently correct. And in retrospect they serve to show an underlying situation lost sight of with the National Socialists' sudden coup. But what Professor Roberts failed to appreciate was the full extent of the propaganda and political pressure which the Reich was applying. Indeed, on this point he had considerable company, for some of the leading statesmen in Europe were surprised when Herr Hitler converted Austria into a German province.

But that developments have outpaced him does not detract from the fundamental validity of this study by the Professor of Modern History at Sydney University and ex-president of the Australian Institute of International Relations.

Lucidity of presentation, rather than new material, is the contribution which he makes. Yet the analysis of the bases of National Socialist success is sharpened by his own deep perception.

Nowhere is this clearer than in his discussion of "law as a political instrument" in the Third Reich. He finds that the law has become "merely a weapon in the political struggle." And he adds that the rule of justice, as it is known in Western democracies, "has disappeared from Germany—not only in practice (a loss which might be put down to immediate political necessities) but in theory, which is far more important." Gx.

A New Pump?

Pages From an Album

I—Myron Herrick

OF ALL the Ambassadors I have met—and I have been brought into close personal touch with many of them, belonging to various nationalities—Myron Herrick stands out as easily the most lovable. Whether he was skillful in the orthodox, technical sense I would not care to say. He was bitterly criticized by one virulent, French commentator because he was friendly to France and imagined that everybody else, including hard-boiled officials and Senators in Washington, loved France. As they did not, at that moment at least, he misled the French Government as to American sentiment.

But while it is not good to indulge in the sort of flummery and obviously false rhetoric that statesmen affect when talking of the relations of countries, Myron Herrick was perfectly sincere. He believed that it was impossible not to have the same feelings for France as he had. And somehow he did, by his enthusiasm, stimulate a great deal of good will. For good will begets good will.

He was in Paris when the World War broke out, and when the Germans were marching on Paris, and were expected to enter in a few days, he refused to leave. The rest of the diplomatic corps could accompany the French Government, which fled to Bordeaux. That was, indeed, their duty. But his duty, as he saw it, was to stay behind, and face the German Army, and protect the capital, its archives and treasures.

* * *

His action was certainly courageous, and he became the most popular figure in France. Then, in the vicissitudes of party politics, he was recalled. When the Republicans again came to power, Myron Herrick was sent to serve a second term as Ambassador. He was delighted. He showed his pleasure by behaving very like a schoolboy. He was, in fact, always inclined to be boyish in his behavior, and sometimes his undiplomatic demeanor got him into trouble. I remember a professional banquet at Montmartre at which he good-naturedly engaged in the frolics. Unhappily a garbled version of the perfectly innocent story was sent home; and, as he ruefully told me long afterwards, was responsible for the cessation of a life-long correspondence with two elderly aunts in Boston.

It was my privilege to be often invited to lunch or dine with him; and to discuss with him the situation of Europe. I dare say he conveyed the same impression to many others, and therefore I do not feel unduly stuck up. But the truth is he made me feel that my opinion, and my opinion alone, was worth having. He did not pretend to have any particular views himself—except, of course, that France was right—and he was anxious for guidance!

In those grave days—there were the most serious incidents—hardly do I remember him in a moment of discouragement. He was always smiling, always joking, always optimistic: he was always ready to relax, to accept an invitation for an informal affair at which he could be "off duty." His was the diplomacy of good fellowship, of cheerfulness. He had invariably an appropriate anecdote which put his point better than the most careful phrases. He had a homely humor which pleased the French, to whom it was novel. Even the rather solemn Prime Minister of France, M. Raymond Poincaré, unbent in his company and frankly laughed.

* * *

Once they were wickedly photographed together at a ceremony where the most severe countenance was *de rigueur*. Mr. Herrick had whispered one of his drolleries in the ears of M. Poincaré, who could not keep a straight face. This picture was printed in hundreds of thousands and was used politically against M. Poincaré. There was even a heated debate in the Chamber at which it was disputed whether M. Poincaré was actually laughing or merely was grimacing with the sun in his eyes. The fate of the Cabinet was in the balance; but the majority decided in favor of the sun in his eyes.

For my part, I cannot conceive why it is necessary to find such excuses for laughter. Why should not an American (or any other) Ambassador be mirthful, and be the cause of mirth in French (or other) Prime Ministers? If Ambassadors and Prime Ministers would take things a little less sadly, and have a keener eye for comic effects, the world would assuredly be a gayer place than it is. And doubtless a safer.

For this reason I think that Myron Herrick was not only, as I began by saying, the most lovable Ambassador I have known, but, properly understood, the best. He was the Ambassador of Smiles.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

Youth at the Polls

By Frank L. Perrin

AN ENCOURAGING and reassuring promise comes occasionally from universities and colleges where students, in informal polls, pledge themselves to stand against war and for the maintenance or restoration of peace. This matter of peace or war is one which deeply concerns the youth of every country. It is youth that must enlist or be impressed whenever amateur or elder statesmen decide that wars must be waged and fought. Of course it may eventuate that the voice of the youth of America, raised in protest against war, may not be heard far beyond the borders of the campus. But if it is not, confusion will result in the councils of those who yield to the belief that war is the only solvent of national disputes.

But the significance of these student polls may be deeper and ultimately more emphatic than now appears. Young men and young women are at least learning how to vote. And one who learns how to vote is usually persuaded that it is necessary, first of all, to think the matter through in order to vote wisely. Those who achieve the power or right to act, and who realize the danger of using such power unwisely, are inclined to prepare themselves well in advance of the event.

* * *

The need, in the United States, now as always, is that the line of voters at the polls on the day of election be lengthened. There has been no dearth of regulars, so called, who do the bidding of bosses and bloc leaders, or who themselves have selfish purposes to be served. The desire, once a party or a combination of factions is in power, is to maintain the status quo. Those who look in from the outside quite easily despair of ever overcoming those holding the advantage.

It may be, of course, that the young voters in the United States are in sympathy with the efforts of national and state legislators and executives who are dealing, some successfully and some unsuccessfully, with perplexing political and economic problems. The decision as to their own preferences and support rests with them. The encouraging feature of it all is that they are conscious of this responsibility and that they are willing to assume it.

On the other hand it may be that these same young voters are deeply concerned lest the destructive forces which have swept away the apparently secure foundations of government elsewhere may eventually overwhelm and destroy those which they have been taught to cherish. It is these, it may be discovered, who are just now thinking most deeply of the present and the future. As they look about they may fail to discover beyond the horizon any prospect that greatly pleases. They are not convinced that the surrender of political freedom is an insurer of economic prosperity. They are convinced that deprivation of the right of choice, in the home, in the school, or in the church, is an irretrievable loss, against which there is no substantial or commensurate gain.

* * *

The responsibilities imposed and to be imposed upon the boys and girls and young men and women now standing at the threshold are greater, it must be admitted, than those so lightly borne by their parents and grandparents. The latter had only to rest secure in the enjoyment of their inherited possessions. Now, by some process not easily explained, a mortgage has been placed upon that which we believed we should always own in fee simple. Now this title, if it is to be freed from the cloud placed upon it, must be defended, just as the debtor must lift the mortgage from his house or farm. We seem to have gone a little beyond the bounds of prudence in our indulgence in the forbidden and extravagant things which we have admired or believed we needed.

No one should presume to believe that the American people cannot liquidate this debt. We have all the resources, all the latent power, all the implements and all the courage necessary. There can be no foreclosure of American rights, no sheriff's sale of the substantial assets possessed by the youth of America. It is not an inchoate right which youth must rise up to defend. It is a heritage in which those who have perhaps unwisely traded and bartered enjoy only a life tenure. America, with its institutions, its liberties, its ideals, and its mission as the champion and defender of democracy, is entailed.

I am convinced that the youth of America are in no mood to barter away or to further mortgage their birthright.

The Wide Horizon

France and Czechoslovakia

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

NOW that Germany has annexed Austria, Europe is faced with the question of what to do about Czechoslovakia. France especially is asking anxiously whether Chancellor Adolf Hitler's next move will not be toward Prague.

At all events France is convinced, rightly or wrongly, that Germany will not hesitate to follow the same procedure toward Czechoslovakia that has just succeeded so well with Austria.

Certainly the situation of the two countries is not the same. In the first place, Austria was a small nation of approximately 8,000,000 people, nearly all of them "Germans" in the broad sense of that term. Czechoslovakia is a larger and stronger country with a powerful, well-equipped army, and containing only 3,500,000 Germans out of a total population of over 14,000,000.

Furthermore, Czechoslovakia has an alliance with France, and another with Soviet Russia, Austria had no precise military accord with either.

In the hope of forestalling action, the French Government endeavored to obtain a firm undertaking from Britain that it would not permit a partition of Czechoslovakia. What France wanted was a definite statement that if the French Army were to attack Germany in fulfillment of the Franco-Czech treaty, Britain would at once back up France with its own armed forces. No such promise was forthcoming. The British Government was willing to join in verbal warnings to Berlin of a general nature, but refused to commit itself definitely in advance to go to war over Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Yet it is almost universally admitted that if France does become involved in a struggle with Germany, England will ultimately have to come to France's assistance. This being so, only two possible conclusions can be drawn from London's attitude: Either the British Government thinks Hitler can be dissuaded from interfering in Czechoslovakia without binding itself to any formal commitments; or it thinks that it would be preferable to sacrifice Czechoslovakia if necessary rather than risk war in the near future, hoping that France will not plunge into war with Germany alone.

In other words, whatever Britain's motives may be, the effect of British policy regarding Czechoslovakia is to put France into the following dilemma: In the event of a German "coup" against Czechoslovakia, the French must either run the risk of starting a war with the Reich without England's immediate backing; of they must sit by and see Germany take another big step toward the constitution of that powerful Germanic Mitteleuropa which nine Frenchmen out of ten are unshakably convinced can be but the prelude to another invasion of France.

Between these two possible courses, what would be France's choice? It is impossible to answer with certainty. Circumstances at the moment would play a big part. A France united and confident under a strong national union government would be likely to choose differently from a France divided and weakened by domestic differences.

Deliberately ignoring these factors, however, it is possible to form an opinion of France's attitude. Careful inquiries lead me to believe that French action in case of a German move against Czechoslovakia would depend on the nature of this move.

* * *

If the German Army were to march openly into Czechoslovakia as it did into Austria, and if the Czechoslovaks resisted, then it seems virtually certain France would rush to Czechoslovakia's aid.

If, on the other hand, German intervention is indirect; if there is, for instance, a revolt of the Sudeten Germans or the Hungarian minority, and Germany contents itself with intervention along the lines followed in Spain, then it is by no means certain France would act. On the contrary, it is likely that, restrained by Great Britain and apprehensive over the fact that she now has the Italian, and possibly the Spanish, frontier to guard, France would temporize by sending only indirect aid to the Prague Government.

Quite conceivably, this problem may never arise. An arrangement between Berlin and Prague giving a satisfactory measure of autonomy to the German minority in Czechoslovakia is far from impossible. But meanwhile the question just considered remains the primordial one for French diplomacy.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Growth

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sincere thanks for your editorial "Where America Stands." How true it is that there is no neutrality where right and wrong, war or peace, are concerned. Slowly but surely the world is beginning to see that there is no standing still economically. Either we are going backward or forward. The growth of spiritually awakened persons, who know that peace is first an individual matter may be greater than any of us realize. There is no other real growth.

Sioux Falls, S. D. YORK SAMPSON.